REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,531.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1873.

Subscription in Advance { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

on the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARABIA, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Lang, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 5th April 1873, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	April 1873.	Leave Tuticorin	April 1873.
,, Ruttnagherry	6	,, Colombo	14
,, Vingorla	6	,, Galle	15
,, Carwar	7	,, Nerapatam	18
,, Mangalore	8	,, Madras	20
,, Cannanore	9	,, Coconada	22
,, Tellicherry	9	,, Vizanapatam	23
,, Beder Surry	9	,, Bimlipatam	23
,, Calicut	10	,, Gopanlpore	24
,, Beypore	10	,, False Point	25
,, Cochin	11	Arrive CALCUTTA	27
,, Alleppy	11		

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers call at Goa regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUTTAR, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The s.s INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Tyrrell, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 11th April 1873, at 2 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	April 1873.	Leave BUSREH	April 1873.
,, Kurrachee	11	,, Fao	30
,, Guadur	16	,, Bushire ..... May	2
,, Muscat	18	,, Bushire	7
,, Bunder Abbas	20	,, Linga	7
,, Linga	22	,, Bunder Abbas	9
,, Bahrein	24	,, Bahrein	11
,, Kuwet	24	,, Guadur	13
,, Fao	26	,, Kurrachee	16
Arrive BUSREH	27	Arrive BOMBAY	19

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 28th September 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 4th April 1873, at 2 o'clock.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

THE Steam Ship SIR BARTLE FRERE, W. Hibbert, Commander, will be despatched on SATURDAY next, the 29th March, at 4 P.M., calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamer.		Up Steamer.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
,, Ruttnagherry	Sunday.	,, Beypore	Saturday.
,, Vingorla	,,	,, Calicut	,,
,, Goa	Monday.	,, Tellicherry	Sunday.
,, Carwar	,,	,, Cannanore	,,
,, Compta	,,	,, Mangalore	Monday.
,, Mangalore	Tuesday.	,, Compta	,,
,, Cannanore	Wed'day.	,, Carwar	Tuesday.
,, Tellicherry	,,	,, Goa	,,
,, Calicut	,,	,, Vingorla	,,
,, Beypore	,,	,, Ruttnagherry	Wed'day.
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

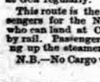
For Freight and Passage apply to HAJI IBRAHIM HAJI DADA, No 99, Nowoda Street, or to No. 14, Meadow Street, and in the Fort apply to Cowasjee Jamsetjee, the Agent at Bazaar Gate Street, No. 109.

EBRAHIM HUSSUN & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To sail about the 13th proximo.



THE fine new Screw Steamer RAVENSWORTH CASTLE, 1,961 Register, Captain W. Sergent, has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers only. The Saloon and Cabins are on the Quarter Deck; they are efficiently ventilated and well adapted for Families, the Steamer having been specially built for the East India Trade.

Wines, &c., will be supplied on board at moderate prices.

TO LIVERPOOL	£ 50
TO MALTA	£ 40

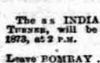
For Plans, &c., apply to

McCULLOCH, BROWNE, & Co.

2, Hornby Row.

BLUE CROSS LINE.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 8TH APRIL.



THE fine new full-powered S.S. GRESHAM, 1,811 tons register, has very superior accommodation for First-class Passengers only. The Cabins are all on the upper deck with large sash windows, and there is a handsome dining saloon 60 feet in length. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Beer, which can be had on board, of good quality and at reasonable rates.

TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500
TO MALTA	Rs. 400

For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 10TH APRIL.

THE S.S. YEDDO, 1,808 Tons Register, has superior accommodation (amidships) with Saloon on Upper Deck. She carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be [illegible]

TO LIVEROOL

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Monday, the 31st March, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. AUSTRALIA, 3,648 tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain J. S. Murray, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS.—For the CONVENIENCE of PASSENGERS by the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, RAILWAY TICKETS to PARIS and LONDON can now be obtained at the Company's Agencies at Suez, Brindisi and Venice.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 24th March 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 8th April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. CATHAY, (2,988 tons and 570 H.P.,) Captain R. T. Dundas, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any cheat of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 5th April.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF SAILING DATES.

VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL :—

AUSTRALIA	3,648 Tons	630 H.P.,	on 31st March.
KHEDIVE	3,742 ,,	600 ,,	on 14th April.
CEYLON	2,013 ,,	450 ,,	on 28th ,,
DECCAN	3,128 ,,	600 ,,	on 12th May.

FARE.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	,, 360

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row, 27th February 1873.

HOMEWARD PASSAGE AGENCY.

KING, KING & Co.,
6, CHURCH LANE, BOMBAY,
EAST INDIA ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE AGENTS,

ENGAGE PASSAGES by the P. & O. Co.'s and Canal Steamers, without charge for Commission.

Receive, Ship, and Insure BAGGAGE.

Grant DRAFTS on their London Houses at current Bank rates

Furnish Sovereigns and CIRCULAR NOTES.

Draw PAY to date of departure and settle FUND and OTHER ALLOWANCES.

LONDON.
HENRY S. KING & Co., 65 Cornhill, and
45 Pall Mall.

SOUTHAMPTON. LIVERPOOL.
KING, SEYMOUR & Co. KING, BAILLIE & Co.

CALCUTTA.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. STEPHENSONS, arrived from Liverpo 1, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunder.

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners, s.s. Stephensons.

Bombay, 27th March 1873.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Barque CLARA, from Mauritius, are hereby informed of her arrival under General Average, and requested to SIGN the AVERAGE BOND and to PAY A DEPOSIT to Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., 1, Forbes Street, to whom BILLS of LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS, are to be sent for countersignature.

ALEXANDER MACKEY,
Master Barque Clara.

Bombay, 27th March 1873.

A NEW HAT FOR HOT CLIMATES.

ELLWOOD'S.—Also their AIR CHAMBER HELMETS,—

J. ELLWOOD & SONS beg to direct public attention to their NEW HAT, which possesses the advantage of the AIR-CHAMBER-PRINCIPLE, combined with greater capabilities of adapting itself to the form of the head than any Hat hitherto in use, being at the same time neat in appearance and very light in weight.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS are also Sole Manufacturers of the INDIAN REGULATION CORK HELMETS free from deleterious India Rubber. Manufactory—(Wholesale only), 24, GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, S.E. Sample Rooms—98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C., LONDON.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.,

Few articles of Blackwood Furniture such as Table Chairs Couches, Whatnots, sideboard, chest of drawers, from Bedsteads, Re lining Sofa Couches, &c., plated 8 and 6 light Chandeliers, plated wall argand lamps with moons and drops, plated wall shades with pans and drops, globe lamps, 10 teakwood book cases, &c.

An Invoice of Mechancial Toys.

AT 1 P.M.

2 English Scot Terrier Dogs
1 Retriever ,,
A tight office Shigram, in good order.
A bay Arab riding Horse,
A light office Brougham.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Land or Ground at Girgaum Back Road.

Under instructions from the executors of the estate of the late Burjorjee Muncekjee Budlewalla, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the spot on the 15th of April next at 4 P.M., the following valuable land or ground, in 8 parcels.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate, lying, and being on the Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 1,587 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the ground of Mancel Antone de Souza, on or towards the west partly by the property of Cowasjee Hormusjee Ghandi, partly by that of Dadaboy Rustomjee Shroff, and partly by that of Burjorjee Merwanjee Mowjee, on or towards the north partly by the property of the said Cowasjee Hormusjee, partly by that of Dinshaw Jamsetjee Bottlewalla, partly by that of Peerojee Jhangeerjee Lamba, and partly by that of Mesquites, and on or towards the south by the aforesaid Girgaum Back Road, and which said piece of land or ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Pension Tax under No. 296.

List and Extent of the Parcels.

Parcel No. 1—	88	square yard or 1·10-2·9 kathies.	
,, No. 2—	256	4·9 ,, ,,	3·25-1·9 ditto
,, No. 3—	209	5·9 ,, ,,	2·54 ditto
,, No. 4—	248	8·9 ,, ,,	3·12-5·9 ditto
,, No. 5—	24	7·9 ,, ,,	3·15-4·9 ditto
,, No. 6—	251	6·9 ,, ,,	3·18-3·9 ditto
,, No. 7—	254	7·9 ,, ,,	3·21-4·9 ditto
,, No. 8—	329	8·9 ,, ,,	4·18-7·9 ditto

The plan of the premises can be seen on application to the said [illegible]

Pub-

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and COMPANY, No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Landed Properties at Breach Candy and Girgaum Back Roads.

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 2nd and 3rd days of April 1873, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of the late Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Putloo, Mortgagor, the following valuable landed properties, viz. :—

Lot No. 1.—A Bungalow with compound and out-houses, &c., the ground containing by admeasurement 2,664 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by property of Jehangeer Bazunjee, on the no th by the properties said to have belonged to Cursetjee Cowasjee and A. D. Debsonze, on the west by Dhunjeebhoy and Putloo Road, and on the south by Lot No. 2.

Lot No. 2.—2 Bungalows one of them upper-storied with compound and out-houses, &c., the ground containing by admeasurement 3,297 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of the said Jehangeer Bazonjee, on the north by Lot No. 1, on the west by Dhunjeebhoy and Putloo Road, and on the south by Lot No. 3.

Lot No. 3.—An upper storied and large Bungalow with outhouses, &c., also upper-storied and spacious compound, the ground containing by admeasurement 5,533 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by property of the said Jehangeer Bazunjee, on the north by Lot No. 2, on the west by Dhunjeebhoy and Putloo Road, and on the south by the said Girgaum Back Road.

Lot No. 4.—A piece of vacant garden ground, containing by admeasurement 1,487 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north and east by Dhunjeebhoy and Putloo Road, on the west by property formerly of Mr. A. G. Deda and now of the said Church Mission Society, and on the south by Lot No. 5.

Lot No. 5.—A piece of vacant ground with a range or shawl containing by admeasurement 2,930 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said Dhunjeebhoy and Putloo Road, on the north by Lot No. 4, on the west by the property formerly of Mr. A. G. Deda and now said to belong to the said Church Mission, and on the south by the Breach Candy Road.

All of the above-mentioned Bungalows and Out-houses, &c., are substantially built, and contain large pucca built wells and the ground is fit for and some of which is actually under cultivation and vegetation.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 29th March 1873.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of neat and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainwares, a full toned solid Mahogany Grand Square Pianoforte, by C. H. Schroder for McCombie and Sons, Bombay, a strong built double seated glass fronted Brougham, a powerful grey Brougham Horse, Books, Garden Plants, &c., at No. 20, Love Lane, Mazagon.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, sale commencing punctually at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at the above address the whole of the household furniture, &c., &c., of John Colebrook, Esq., proceeding to Europe, the same comprising neat cut glasswares, handsome dinner and dessert services, fine electroplated spoons and forks, curry and horseradish dishes, ice pitcher table and dessert knives and forkes, cruet egg frames, chamber and table candlesticks, tea and coffee services, cutlery and needle carved blackwood furniture, such as drawing-room, dining, pier, side, wa hing and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, teapoys, hatstand, drawing-room, easy, folding, arm and without arm chairs, four-post iron bedstead, camp cots, Hamacots, clothes press, wardrobe, dressing glasses, a set of dining room table in 3 pieces, a full toned solid mahogany grand Square Pianoforte by C. H. Schroder for McCombie and Sons, Bombay, with glass insulators and covers, piano stools, a lot of books, bath dispense, and cook-room furniture and utensils, garden plants, &c.

AT 2 P.M. PRECISELY.

A strong built double seated glass fronted Brougham, together with a powerful grey Brougham Horse and Harness complete.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

SALE of LANDED PROPERTY, situate at New Town in New Cazee Street.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee Mr. Rameshunder Balkrishna, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Shaik Jamalooddeen bin Shaik Aulamooden Shaulwalla, in pursuance of the power of sale vested in the said mortgagee by an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 11th July 1871.

All that piece of Government ground, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at New Town fronting on the east side of New Cazee Street, without the Fort of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 929 and assessed under No. 40, containing by admeasurement 175 8-9 square yards or 27 feet in breadth and 60 feet in length or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said New Cazee Street, on the west by the ewerpa's passage, on the north by the public passage adjoining the house now or late of Molla Mahomed bin Mahomed Sallay Naorungy, and on the south by the house of Shreefa Bebee.

SALE OF SHIP STORES, BOATS, &c.

On TUESDAY next, the 1st April, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, the following goods saved from the "Berenice" for the benefit of all concerned.

4 Boats and oars, 2 Life Buoys, 2 Binnicles, 2 Compasses, 2 Side lamps, Coils of Signal Halliards, 2 Bolls of Canvass, 3 Bolts of Canvass, 3 Tins preserved Potatoes, 1 Chest of Tea, 1 Bag of Coffee, 1 Clock, 1 Chronometer, by Hornby & Son, Liverpool, 1 Bell and sundry small articles.

SALE OF FRESH OILMANSTORES, from the well known and celebrated Purveyors, Crosse and Blackwell, just landed ex Mofussil, also Invoices of Perfumery and Medicine from the celebrated makers G. F. Coward & Co. and Napoleon Price & Co.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 2nd proximo, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, an invoice of fresh oilmanstores, consisting of assorted pickles, mushroom, catsup, Harvey sauce, raspberry vinegar, essence of anchovies, assorted relishes, essence of coffee, salad oil, white wine and malt vinegar, Durham mustard, tapioca, pearl barley, assorted tart fruit, 1 lb. tins, assorted jams and jellys, Oxford and Bologna sausages, red herrings, assorted soups, Robinson's groats and barle Yarmouth bloaters, fresh herrings, dried sprats, fresh salmon, tail, tarts, stewed eels, green peas, blackwall whitebait, harnoot pets, chocolate and milk, Epp's homœopathic cocoa, Lancastershire mushrooms, herring a la sardine, Mil on oysters, potted meats, Moore's cocoa and milk, Irish and Wiltshire bacon, Cheddar and Berkley cheese, Worcestershire sauce, Scotch oatmeal, isinglass, condensed milk, &c.

Also an Invoice of G. F. Coward and Co's. superior perfumery and medicine, just landed ex S. S. "Hilton Philipson," consisting of peppermint and assorted lozenges and comfits, seidlitz powder, carbonate of soda, tartar, 3lb. cream of tartar, epsom salts, essence of peppermint and ginger, balsam cupaiba, glycerine, Dalby's carminative, brandy bitters, cod liver oil, assorted essence, smelling salts, aromatic vinegrette, lavend r water, eau de-luce, milk and oil of roses, lavender, verbina and golden oil, Circassian and cold cream, macassar pomade, rose lipsalve, camphorated Victoria dentrifrice, tooth brushes, violet hair powder, puff boxes and puffs, Jamaica pomatum, brown windsor and honey soap, &c.

Also an invoice of superior perfumery from the well-known makers Napoleon Price & Co., just landed ex "Violet," consisting of fashionable and concentrated perfumes, damask rose, lilium, eau-de-luce, fashionable perfumes, perfume grapes, mitchani lavender, fancy boxes perfumes, fine old brown windsor soap, toilet soaps, marrow and golden oil, silk perfume sachets, fancy boxes egg perfumes, violet powder.

SALE OF THE STEAM BARGE "MARGARET MARY."

(Unless previously disposed of.)

On THURSDAY next, the 3rd April, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at Mody Bay, the Steam Barge "Margaret Mary," complete with engine, awning sails, anchor, chains, &c., in good working order, as she now lies in Mody Bay.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-rate Mahogany Cottage Pianoforte, by Ralph Allison & Sons, choice and rare Plants Ferns, and Orchids, &c., &c., at No. 26, Middle Colaba, close to the Post Office.

On THURSDAY next, the 3rd day of April, sale commencing punctually at 1 o'clock, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above address, the whole of the handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Plants, &c., the property of the Rev. John Paton, of which full particulars will appear on Monday's paper.

AT 2 P.M. precisely on the same day.

The property of an officer who has just embarked for England.

An open double seated Carriage by Rogers of Bristol, in perfect order, with a pair of bay Australian Horses, and a set of English harness, nearly new.

No Catalogue and the property will be on view from Tuesday, the 1st instant.

N. B.—The Plants will be sold in the morning at 7 A.M.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Handsome Furniture, Plated Glass and Crockeryware, at the Peninsular and Oriental Club, Dockyard Road, Mazagon.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of April next, sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the whole of the valuable Furniture, Glass, Plated and Crockery of the P. and O. Club.

Full particulars whereof will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 1 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th March 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

[illegible] 28TH MARCH,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALLIANCE BRITISH and FOREIGN LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned are now prepared to accept ASSURANCES on FIRST CLASS LIVES on PARTICIPATING SCALE, entitling to Profits.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE DELHI and LONDON BANK (Limited) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

AUCTION OF HORSES.

IN consequence of the BOAT RACE coming off on SATURDAY, the 5th April next, the AUCTION SALE of HORSES, advertised to take place at the Byculla Commission Stable on that day, is hereby ALTERED to FRIDAY, 4th April next.

ALLI ABDOOLLA.

THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY (Ld).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 12th April 1873, at 3 P.M., at the Company's Mill, Parell, to pass the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet made up to 30th June 1872.

By Order of the Directors,

ALLARAKHABHOY SEWJEE,
Acting Secretary and Agent.

Bombay, 28th March 1873.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE MOFUSSIL COMPANY (Limited.)

GENTLEMEN,—We, the Undersigned Shareholders of the MOFUSSIL COMPANY (Ld), have he honour to request that you will be good enough to call, as soon as practicable, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS for the purpose of passing the following Resolutions :—

1st. That the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 30th January last, relative to the Insurance Fund, be rescinded.

2nd. That the Directors be authorized to expend a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,000 (three thousand) during the current season, for effecting insurance against fire in the floating cotton at the principal Stations of the Company, in any manner the Directors may deem fit.—We have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servants.

(Sd.) NURROTUMDASS MADOWDASS.
,, DINSHAW MANOCKJEE (PETIT.)
,, PEROSHAW MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY, and others.

Bombay, 27th March 1873.

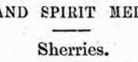
MOFUSSIL Co. (Limited).—In terms of the above Requisition, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of considering the said Requisition, and passing such Resolutions as may be agreed on.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 28th March 1873.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

By Appointment.



TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Sherries.

Cash at per dozen	Credit
Rs. 18, 32-8, 26, 28, 34, 38.	Rs. 20, 25, 29, 31, 38, 42.

Ports.

Rs. 18, 27.	Rs. 20, 30

Clarets.

Rs. 11, 14-8, 20, 25, 30.	Rs. 12-8, 16, 22-8, 28, 34

Burgundies.

Rs. 16, 18, 20, 21-8, 22-8, 27.	Rs. 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 30

Sauternes.

Rs. 20, 22-8, 30.	Rs. 22-8, 25, 30.

Sparkling Wines.

(*Champagnes, Hocks, and Moselles.*)

Rs. 27, 32, 33, 38, 40.	Rs. 30, 36, 40, 42, 44.

Still Rhenish Wines.

(*Hocks and Moselles.*)

Rs. 15, 20, 21, 25, 27, 32, 35, 38.	Rs. 17, 22, 24, 28, 30, 36, 40.

Superior Cognac Brandies.

(*of our own and other brands.*)

Rs. 18, 20, 23, 24, 27, 33.	Rs. 21, 23, 26, 27, 30, 37

LONDON AND HOLLANDS GINS.

Superior Jamaica Rum.

SCOTCH WHISKEY. IRISH WHISKEY.

BASS'S ALE ; & DUBLIN STOUT.
Agents for the celebrated bottling of
M. B. FOSTER & SONS.

Detailed priced lists free on application.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. beg to inform their CONSTITUENTS that they have received, per Steamer URBINO, a small parcel of the following extremely fine OLD CHOICE SPIRITS :—

Cognac.... at Rs. 42, 38, and 33 per dozen.	
London Old Tom .....Rs. 24	,,
Irish and Scotch Whisky. ,, 25	,,
Jamaica Rum..... ,, 26	,,

Dean Lane, Bombay, 12th March 1873.

WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of EWART, LATHAM & Co., No. 3, Church Lane,—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell's. Qts. at Rs. 25, 24 & 21 per dozen.

R. R. Mege & Co.'s Red Seal	,, ,,	20 ,,
Do. Vino de Pasto, White Seal	,, ,,	29 ,,
J. Sandbach & Son's	,, ,,	24 ,,
Wazchope, Moodie, & Hope's	,, ,,	24 ,,
M. P. Guimaraens & Son's	,, ,,	20 ,,
Do. old pale dry	,, ,,	28 ,,
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere et fils	Pts. ,,	21 ,,
Do.	Qts. ,,	42 ,,
Do. Magnums	,,	82 ,,
Arthur H. Browning's	Qts. ,,	30 ,,
Sandback and Son's	,, ,,	20 ,,
Do. Do.	Pts. ,,	11 ,,
BRANDIES—Raynal & Co.'s Superior	Qts. ,,	24 ,,
Boutelleau & Co. 3 Daggers	,, ,,	16 ,,
CLARET—R. R. Mege & Co. 85, Julien	Qts. ,,	13 ,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

WINES SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR INDIA.

MESSRS. PAGE and SANDEMAN'S SHIPPING.

SHERRIES—Dry Pale—Yellow Seal	Rs. 22 per dozen.
Dry Soft Amontillado, Brown Seal	,, 28 ,,
PORTS—Red Seal	,, 22 ,,
Black Seal	,, 26 ,,
PEACH BITTERS LIQUEUR—a delicious substitute for Sherry and Bitters	,, 18 ,,
CHAMPAGNE—Daumal et fils. Dry "Carte Blanche," finest quality	,, 36 ,,
CLARET—pure and full bodied	,, 10 ,,
Medoc—sound and good	,, 9 ,,
COCK—Beckhard and Sohne's No. 1	,, 30 ,,

SPECIAL KIT

FOR

OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits		17 0	Rail Portmanteaux	12	8	Warm Gloves	2 4
Overland do		27 0	or	to		Do. Mitts	1 12
Warm do		35 0	Overland Trunks	28	0	Do. Mufflers	2 0
Overcoats or Inverness Capes	30 0 to 45	0	Best Solid Leather Extra Size do.	52	0	Gent's Scarfs Knott, or for Pin	1 0 to 3 8
Sleeping Suits	6 8 to 17	8	Black Hide Hand Bags	75	0	Paper Collars	Doz. 1 0
Dressing Gowns	10 0 to 23	0	Cash Bags	11 8 to 24	0	Linen do.	,, 6 0
Pyjamas ½ doz.		16 8	Courier Bags	6 12		Cotton Socks	,, 9 8
Oxford Shirts ,,		36 0	Money Belts	6 8		Warm Merino	,, 15 8
White do ,,		22 8	Sovereign Boxes	3 8		Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0 to 18 0
Best Printed ,,		22 8	Soiled Linen Bags	4 0		Umbrellas with Covers	9 0 to 24 0
Best Flannel ,,		49 0	Sponge Bags	4 12		Overland Chairs, best Beech	13 8 to 15 0
Silk and Wool ,,		57 0	Snooze (large)	2 0		Long Rugs, or Scotch Mauds	24 0 to 30 0
Under Vests ,,	14 0 to 31	0	Hat Brushes	3 8			
Do. Pants ,,	26 0 to 31	0	Air Pillows	1 0			
Towels ,,		4 12	Travelling Pillows	6 0			
Pillow Cases Each		1 8	Rug Straps	2 0			
Sheets Per pair		9 8	Lock Straps	2 0			
Cardigan Jackets		9 8	Waterproof Coats	15 0			
Bathing Drawers		2 0	Travelling Caps	2 8		Blankets Each	11 8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & CO.,
MUSIC SALOONS,
ESTABLISHED, 1864.

PIANOFORTES FOR SALE OR HIRE.

Instruments tuned, repaired, or taken in exchange.

HARMONIUMS FROM THE BEST MAKERS.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.

VIOLINS, GUITARS, BANJOS, VIOLINCELLOS, BASSES.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

NEW SHEET MUSIC.

ALL THE POPULAR PIECES AND STANDARD WORKS.

New Music by every Mail.

THE FINE ARTS.

OLEOGRAPHS, CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN INDIAN TO SELECT FROM

PICTURES MOUNTED AND FRAMED TO ORDER IN EVERY STYLE.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF INDIAN SCENERY.

SACHE'S PHOTOGRA

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ ch.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.		
200,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	83
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do "of Bombay New	735
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	227½
6,350	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,170
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	250
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	410 ml.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India	107
16,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	450

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	19·3·0	p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	232
.....	£20	10·1·3	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	4·13·2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19·6·1	do.	Do. New Shares	215

LAND COMPANIES.

6,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co	1,465
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Freve Land & Pier Co. Ld.	118
750	2,000	2,000	31p.c.	Mazagon Land	880
6,000	1,000	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	455

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,200
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	810
100	5·0	all	10p.ct.	Albert king Co	550
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	240
150	12,500	11,000	100p.c.	Apollo Press Co	6,900
200	2,000	all	200p.c.	Bombay Press Co	1650
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New	400
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	840
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,150
500	1,885	all	40	Colaba Press Co	5,550
250	9,000	all	250p.c.	East India Press Co	2,800 ml.
150	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co	6,800
200	2,000	1,800	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	720
200	1,000	all	200 p.c.	French Press Co	725
2	6,000	6,000	225 p.c.	Hydr aulic Press Co	2,200
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	960
200	400	350	42½ p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	632½
120	2,500	all	250 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press	2,200
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co	210
400	850	750	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co	470
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,140
225	2,000	1,000	250 p.c.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,175
158	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,009

Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.c.	Albert Mills Co	1,750
600	1,250	all	50p.c.	Alexandra Spinning	1,205
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,450xd.
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
200	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	960
800	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	230
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,250
750	2,000	all	200p.c.	Great Eastern	2,000
2,500	1,000	all	140p.c.	Manockji Petit's	420
900	1,000	all	40 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,000
800	2,500	all	100p.c.	Oriental	2,900
600	2,500	2,400	216p.c.	Royal	2,000
60	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,125

* Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Febr. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	Is. 10 15/16d.
London Bank	6 months' sight	Is. 11¼d. to 7/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	Is. 11 3/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	Is. 11 9/16 to ¼d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	Is. 11 5/16 to ¼d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	Is. 11¼d. to 11/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	Is. 11¼d. to 13/32d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	225

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8-6 to 10-9
Carolas	290
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	110½ to 110¾
Four & half per cent	104½ to 104¾
Four per cent	102½ to 102¾
Four & alf per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loan	109½
10 years' do.	105
5 years do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	92
New French Loan (fully paid-up) of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 22ND MARCH 1873.

Open 1,266½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,75,759	4	1
Merchandize	3,76,772	12	0
Electric Telegraph	941	12	0
Municipal Trains, &c.	605	8	0
Total Rs.	5,54,086	3	1
Corresponding week last year, open 1,266½ miles. Total Rs	4,29,236	3	5
Increase Rs.	1 24,849	15	8

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market for Grey Goods continues very quiet, and prices remain nominally unaltered. The business done yesterday has, in consequence of the unwillingness of up-country buyers to purchase at current rates been extremely small, though there is no change whatever in prices. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

500 pieces Grey Shirtings	45	in.	39	yds.	9	lbs.	Rs. 6 6 0
500 " " "	40	"	39	"	6	"	" 4 4 6
1,350 " Turkey Red Prints	24	"	28	"			" 5 6 0
1,000 " " Cambrics	24	"	28	"			" 4 7 0

COTTON.

A decline of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy has taken place in new Oomrawuttee, Higunghaut, and Akote ; but on the contrary the demand for New Dhollerah, Bhownuggur, and Mawa continues active, with a slight improvement in prices. The following are our closing rates :—

New Oomrawuttee (Ready)	at Rs. 208 to Rs. 211	
" Akote "	at " 217 to " 2 8	
" Broach M. G. "	at " 247 to " 248	
" Hingunghaut "	at " 240 to " 242	
" Dhollera (May delivery	at " 210 to " 211	

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

75 candies New Akote F.P.P.	Ready	at Rs.	220-222
100 " " " "	"	at "	223
50 " " " "	"	at "	222
100 " " Oomrawuttee	"	at "	207½-212
50 " " Julgaum	"	at "	205
50 " " Bhownuggur	"	at "	217½
50 " " Mowa	"	at "	218
25 " "	"	at "	219
" " Broach M. G.	"	at "	248
" " Nuggur	"	at "	200
25 " " "	"	at "	203
25 " " Veerungaum	"	at "	209
50 " " Higunghaut	"	at "	242
25 " " " W. S.	"	at "	237

METALS.

500 cwts. Copper Braziers ..... at Rs. 55½ per cwt.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—28TH MARCH, 1 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 28th March, 6-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 10 minutes.

Via Suez, 28th March, 12-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 29 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 27th March, 5-36 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 8 minutes.

Via Turkey, 27th March, 11 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 24 hours 22 minutes.

Via Suez, 28th March, 11-00 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 49 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 28th March, 4-35 P.M. Time in transit, 31 minutes.

Via Si... hours 2...

T...

f...

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Oorun (s)	Nacoda	Cutch, March 25.
28	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, March 26.
	Fazul Currim	Nacoda	Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Commercant	Chammer	Mauritius via Kurrachee.
	Aristocrat (s)	Wilkie	Trieste, &c.
	Cashmere (s)	Sanders	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Pehlwan (s)	Gueizelar	Coast and Goa.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Barque Acacia, Henderson, to Kurrachee.
Barque Mouldelie, Rhind, to Moulmein.
Barque Kingdom O'Fife, Irvin, to Calicut.
Brig Kerata Rodrig Nacoda, to Cochin and Colombo.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Bengalese, to Liverpool.
Steamer Phlox, to Coast and Goa.
Steamer Oorun, to Cutch.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Mar.		
26	Java	Bordeaux.

DAILY IMPORTS.—28TH MARCH.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Atholl s, 1,670 bundles iron hoops, G. Cotton & Co. ; 100 cases stout, Rustomjee Hormusjee.

Thunderbolt, 1,655 bundles iron hoops, Jules Siegfried and Co. ; 250 barrels copperas, Tejpal Oama.

FROM LONDON.

Kingdom O'Fife, 9 cases sherry wine, Forbes & Co. ; 125 boxes candles, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

British Consul, 15 cases hock, Payne & Co.

Gresham, s, 1,300 plates spelter, Campbell Mitchell & Co. ; 109 cases copper sheets, Framjee Sands & Co. ; 25 hogsheads beer, Dinshaw Sorabjee & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Bordigalla, 15 hogsheads brandy, E. M. Setna.

DAILY EXPORTS.—28TH MARCH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Royal Alexandra, 2 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell & Co. ; 72 bales cotton, K. Oodhowjee.

Ellen Bates, 139 cwts bones, Edward Bates & Co.

Hannah Law, 290 bales cotton, Gerndon Tippet & Co. ; 300 bags linseed, Passoo Versee ; 51 bales cotton, Heeralall Chimniram ; 320 bales cotton. Ewart Latham and Co. ; 76 bales cotton, P. Bazonjee & Co. ; 60 bales cotton, P. Jeware.

Octavia, 300 cwts horns, Khakebhoy Nansee ; 2,614 dhalls coir yarn, S. Puddomsee.

Thunderbolt, 62 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell & Co.

Atalanta, s, 32 bales cotton, Panachund Nagurdass ; 75 bales cotton, F. Scott & Co. ; 42 bales wool, Mooljee Jetha.

Australia, s, 200 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co. ; 23 bales wool, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy.

Alice Otto, s, 11 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co. ; 266 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

Sjaelland, s, 100 bales cotton, G. Tippett & Co. ; 50 bales cotton, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy ; 50 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.

Atholl, s, 3 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co ; 1,299 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co. ; 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co ; 200 bales cotton, S. Hobart and Co. ; 7,000 bundles coir yarn, M. Mooljee.

Gresham, s, 18 bags myrabollams, Remington & Co. ; 4 bags wheat, W. Nicol & Co. ; 170 bales cotton, D. Hormusjee Cama & Co. ; 300 bundles myrabollams, V. Monjee ; 104 bales cotton, W. Bogle & Co ; 170 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co.

Ravenswarth Castle, s, 473 cwts. horns, Govindram Dwarkadass ; 197 bags linseed, Mackinlay Simpson & Co. ; 50 bales wool, Khimjee Ramjee ; 150 bales cotton. Nursey Kessowjee ; 76 bales cotton, Madowjee Annadjee ; 25 bales cotton, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy ; 1 bale cotton, the London & A. & A. Co.

Cingalese, s, 200 bales cotton, Bhugwan Chutoorbhooj ; 200 bales cotton, S. L. Macnaghten ; 236 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby & Co. ; 250 bales cotton, Lyon & Co. ; 250 bales cotton, S. Hobart & Co. ; 250 bales cotton, W. & A. Graham & Co ; 100 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee & Co ; 2,500 bundles coir yarn, Dyal Pragjee.

Ellora, s, 50 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co. ; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Bengalese, s, 1,000 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co. ; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

Phaeton, 200 bales hemp, Soonderdass Mooljee ; 104 bales cotton, Dyal Ruttonsey.

Violet, s, 200 bundles myrabollams, Premjee Ruchord.

FOR LONDON.

Australia, s, 1 box silk, A. Tait ; 46 cases olibanum, Ruzubally Alimza ; 1 case shawl, R. L. Southern and Co.

America, s, 5 bundles hides, F. Casumbhoy ; 19 bales hides, Dewjee Canjee ; 21 bales skins, Chini Mahomed and Co. ; 50 cases hingda, Cassumbhoy Nensey ; 28 cases hingda, Purhoodass Vizbookundass ; 1 package T. shell, Mahomedbhoy Corjee ; 4 bales hides, G. Sigg and Co. ; 10 cases fishmaws, Gowabhoy Soujee ; 127 bundles BEE WONICS, C. Nensey ; 25 pieces R. teeth, S. Futtaybhoy ; 8 cases gum, R. and F. Bomanjee ; 2 cases mace and 3 cases nutmegs, C. Nensey.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Hilton Philipson, s, 1,500 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Asia, s, 978 bags gingelly seed, Alsen Riebe and Co. ; 100 cotton, Gaddum and Co. ; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 450 bales cotton. and 1 box shawls, Kunkler Preiswerck and Co. ; 650 cases G. seed, G. A. H. Essa ; 12 bales hides, G. Sigg and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Asia, s, 7 bales hides, Finlay Scott and Co. ; 7 bales hides, Alsen Riebe and Co. ; 300 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co. ; 50 bales cotton, Kunkler Preiswerck and Co ; 17 bales hides, G. Sigg and Co. ; 50 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

Ellora, s, 164 packages coffee, The B. L. S. and F. Agency.

FOR NAPLES.

Asia, s, 1,009 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers, 13 bales hides, G. Sigg and Co.

Ellora, s, 200 bales cotton, Austrian T. Co.

FOR VENICE.

Ellora, s, 300 bales cotton, G. Sigg and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Ellora, s, 26 cases silk, Behreed Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Ellora, s, 300 bales cotton, Knoop and Co. ; 100 bales cotton, Austrian T. Co.

Memfi, s, 70 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co. ; 400 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co. ; 8 bales hides, B-ll Brandenburg and Co. ; 100 bales cotton, Kunkler Preiswerck & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Finellin, 16 bags coffee and 1 case bronze statue, Jules Siegfried & Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 26.

Lucas, Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

MARCH 27.

Basden, Colonel, 45th Bengal Sikhs, on furlough, from Moradabad.

MARCH 28.

Allen, Major, 18th Regiment Bengal N. I., on furlough, from Agra.

Bracken, Captain, 41st Regiment, on medical certificate, from Mooltan.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 28.

Hope, Lieutenant, 2nd Sind Horse, on duty, to Jacobabad.

Downing, Lieutenant, Madras Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Bangalore.

Irving, Surgeon Major, Bengal Medical, to join, to Allahabad.

Briggs, Colonel, 14th Regiment N. I., to join, to Kolapore.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, March 25.)

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :—

Mr H G Turner, Special Asst to the Collr and Mag and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George, in Vizagapatam, for eighteen months.

Mr E Turner, Acting Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of Kurnool, for eighteen months.

Mr. G Ellis, District and Sessions Judge of Coimbatore, privilege leave for one month.

Capt C Gordon, Supt of Police, Salem, subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days, to proceed to Madras for the purpose of obtaining leave on medical certificate.

Capt W S Macleod, Supt of the Central Jail at Vellore, privilege l ave for three months, from or after the 19th April.

Mr W A Symonds, Acting Supt of the Central Jail at Trichinopoly, privilege leave for three months, from the 9th April.

Mr W Fraser, Ex Engr of the 2nd grade, three months' privilege leave.

The Right Hon the Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Maj A O H Clay, 1st Asst Supt Rev Sur, to act as Depy Supt Rev Sur, from the date of his assuming charge of the Survey Office at Coimbatore, during the absence of Capt Clocte, on leave, or until further orders.

Mr Evans Charles Johnson, to be Asst and to act as special Asst to the Collr and Mag, and Agent to the Govr of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatam during the absence of Mr H G Turner on leave, or until further orders.

Mr John Archibald Boyle, s to be Asst and to act as Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of Tinnevelly during the employment of Mr Horsbrugh on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr John Read Daniel, Acting Sub Collr and Joint Mag of Coimbatore, to act as District and Sessions Judge of that District during the absence of Mr. Ellis on privilege leave or until further orders.

Maj Arthur Thaddeus Searle, Madras S C, to act as Supt of the Central Jail at Vellore during the absence of Capt Macleod on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Asst Surg George Fredrick Bevan, to act as Supt of the Jail at Cuddapah during the absence of Native Surg Iyasawmy Pillay on leave or until further orders, to have effect from the 20th instant.

Lt Thomas Price, to act as Supt of Police, North Arcot, during the absence of Capt Cox on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Capt Francis Hardinge Tyrrell, of the 3rd Regt L. I., to be Govt Agent at Chepauk and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends, and to be Persian and Hindustani Translator to Government, vice Col Wilson, resigned.

The three months' privilege leave granted to Mr. T Pr... Depy Collr, general duty, Salem, is cancelled at h...

The services of Maj R A W C Stuart, D... Central Range, are, at his ... the Mili...

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	Arrival packet.
United Kingdom	Mar. 31	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	April 4	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 8	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	Mar. 28	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	April 5	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	" 14	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	" 14	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED:]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DUFF—March 26th, at Dhoolia, J. A. G. Duff, Esq., C. S., Collector and Magistrate of Khandeish.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JEFFRIES—March 23rd, at Nynee Tal, the wife of Mr E Jaffries, Forest Department, of a daughter.

NORMAN—March 25th, at Simla, the wife of Major-General H W Norman, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BIRD—ONIENS—March 20th, at St Mary's Church, Shajehanpore, by the Rev H W Crofton, Capt A W Bird, Station Staff, Benares, to Kate Bolton, third daugter of J Oniens, Esq., of Ballytegan, Ireland.

SHAKESPEAR—LANE—March 26th, at Allahabad, George Robert James Shakespear, Esq, Adjutant, 11th Bengal Lancers, to Lilley Alice, eldest daughter of Major C S, Lane, Bengal Staff Corps.

DEATH.

DARLEY—March 23rd, at 43, Park Street, Calcutta, Capt F A Darley, 3rd N I Regiment, aged 33 years.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION of 1873 OPEN DAILY from 10 A.M. to 7 P.M. Admission—HALF a RUPEE.

G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
OF HOLLAND, AND 42 BURTON CRESCENT,
LONDON,

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The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1873.

DR. NICHOLSON, water analyst to the Government of Madras, has transferred to the columns of the *Indian Statesman* the controversy on the water supply of India in which he was recently engaged with the *Bombay Gazette*. In his letters to the *Indian Statesman*, Dr. Nicholson endeavours to justify the very singular views which he entertains about the quality of the water-supply of this country, and we cannot too much admire both the consistency of his opinions, and the persistency with which he puts them forward. In changing his ground from the *Bombay Gazette* to the *Indian Statesman*, Dr. Nicholson has taken the opportunity of somewhat altering his position before the public. He will pardon us for putting him back in his proper place.

Dr. Nicholson appeared in the columns of the *Lancet* as the thick and thin opponent of sanitation in this country, but the chief point in his letter to that journal concerned the future wat... supply of In... He said in... country in an unwarrantable manner. The controversy, therefore, between Dr. Nicholson and the *Bombay Gazette* is limited to this : Is it true or not true that the potable waters of India require little or no further improvement ? Dr. Nicholson maintains that the supply is good, and that very little, if any, improvement is required.

In taking up a new position in the columns of the *Indian Statesman*, Dr. Nicholson runs amuck against the Health Department of Bombay, but he does more. He endeavours to prove that since the introduction of an improved water-supply, and especially since the establishment of a public health department, the mortality has increased. With this quarrel which Dr. Nicholson wishes to fight out with the Health Department we have nothing to do. Our business is with a subject of far more general interest, viz., the water-supply of India. We have already said that Dr. Nicholson remains consistent in his views about the water-supply in this country. There is nothing in his letters in the *Indian Statesman* to show that he considers any improved supply to be necessary. So far as these letters bear on the subject of water-supply, the views of the writer may be divided into (1) *chemical*, and (2) *common sense*. Let us consider these in order.

1. *Dr. Nicholson's chemical views.*—In his letter that appeared in the *Lancet* it is stated—"I have "found that throughout the stations of two-thirds "of the British troops in this (Madras) Presidency, "visited by me during the course of my Indian "service, the water-supply has been generally "quite as good as it is possible to obtain without an outlay incommensurate with the very "problematical advantages expected ?" About the Bengal Presidency it is said—"As far as "I am able to sift the real facts out of the "figures and remarks given, the water-supply "is of good quality except in those stations "where a naturally saline subsoil has imparted "brackishness to the water."* The letter concludes with these characteristic words—"I will "go so far as to say, that in my experience it "(the condition of the water-supply) is exaggerated in order to make it fit in with "theories of cholera and other epidemic "diseases." We may here remark parenthetically that Dr. Nicholson does not hesitate to charge his brother officers, who in various parts of India have complained about the condition of the water-supply, with exaggeration to fit in with a foregone conclusion.

In his second letter in the *Indian Statesman* Dr. Nicholson sums up his chemical views about the quality of the supply of Vehar water in Bombay thus—"The hygienic superiority "of the Vehar water resides if anywhere in the "*quantity* of it available, its *quality* being "practically no better than that of the town "wells." And he says about the water supplied to the troops at Madras—"The total solids "in the water amount to 55 grains per gallon, "sufficient to give it a slightly unpleasant taste, "but no bad effects have ever been traced to its "use." He concludes his chemical argument by saying that "the water from the best wells in "Madras is in no way superior to that which "I have given as the worst water in Bombay."

Here then is the whole of Dr. Nicholson's chemical argument on the quality of the water-supply of India ; and what does it practically teach ? It teaches that if purity in all that concerns human existence is good for man and a virtue in itself, the same quality (purity) is not necessary as regards the water that we drink. The converse proposition is taught and almost established, namely, that dirty water is better for purposes of health than clean water ; that what the instinct of man will refuse analytic chemistry will select ; that the nearer the relationship of water to sewage the more fitted for the drink of man does it become, and the more surely will it preserve public health, the more certainly will it diminish mortality. Is this teaching possible ? some will enquire. Let us ask the reader to remember that the conclusion which this reasoning is intended to prove, is that the potable waters of India are really and upon the whole very good, and that they stand in no need of improvement. There is no doubt about the chemical qualities of the Vehar and well water in Bombay. According to Dr. Nicholson the one has no "hygienic "superiority" over the other. The people of Bombay may without fear or hesitation drink the water from the bottom of any well in Bombay, just as they did drink it, and were compelled to drink it, twenty and thirty years ago, and Dr. Nicholson promises them long life while their faith lasts. This is the teaching of water chemistry—of Dr. Nicholson's water chemistry ! But we are not amazed ; let us assure Dr. Nicholson that we are quite prepared for this and for very much more in the new branch of chemistry which he is following, viz.,—the analysis of water. We invite the attention of our readers to the fact (Dr. Nicholson's chemical fact) that every man in Bombay may draw his daily supply of water from the public wells, and enjoy equally good health as by getting his water from Vehar.

If this is Analytic Chemistry, then all that we can say is that we religiously wish to be preserved from its practical embraces. The troops of Madras have been supplied with a good *saline* water and "no bad effects have "ever been traced to its use." Is the water analyst of Madras not going to ask the Government to prohibit the supply of water from the new source to the troops in that town ? Is he not going to point out the chemical fact that if they drink the new water they will die in greater proportion ?

2. *Dr. Nicholson's common sense views.*—With chemistry to aid his observation and experience, we would not think that Dr. Nicholson stood in any need of common sense to form a practical judgment about the quality of any drinking water. But it is a fact that Dr. Nicholson "recommends our fellow-citizens to trust their "common-sense, aided by their sense of taste "as the best test of the quality of water." Has analytic chemistry descended to this level ? Does the greatest of Indian authorities on potable waters lose faith in his own researches and their practical results, and this too after lecturing the outside, unlearned million on the comparative hygienic virtues of all the waters of every station in British India occupied by troops ? Does he, we say, throw off the chemist's cloak and cast away his analytic apparatus, bottles, filters, scales, and all, and come down from his lofty pedestal into the arena of common-sense ; and does he voluntarily say from his own scientific knowledge that the common-sense test is "the best test of the quality of water ?" Ye gods and the public monies paid to scientific men, hear this voluntary confession of the leading water apostle ! We assure Dr. Nicholson that nowhere in India can his common sense advice be so thoroughly appreciated as by the people of Bombay. That people went to Vehar for their water-supply, led on not by water analysts but by their own common sense, and they brought in the water. And although Dr. Nicholson almost advises this public to go to the wells of the town for their drinking water in preference to the house taps and stand pipes connected with Vehar, we may further assure him that the unanimous voice of the city is in favour of Vehar, not so much for its *quantity* as for its *quality*. We may say even more for the common sense of the people of Bombay, and inform Dr. Nicholson that the destruction of the Vehar reservoir has always been regarded as a calamity by everybody, and that also not so much for *quantity* of water that would be destroy... the *quality* of the supply. What... Government will...

Darwin ; [it seems that we can only claim an original descent from the ape, and if the world will only come to an end immediately, we shall close our exodus in happy brotherhood with the contented family of the pig.

Judged by the "best test" which Dr. Nicholson recommends to the people of Bombay, we may allow the question to go forth for the judgment of every man of common sense—"Is a greater purity in the "quality of the supply of water in India neces-"sary ?" Dr. Nicholson says it is not. Dr. Nicholson may be sincere, but we say advisedly that he has shown us no reason to prefer the d

EAST INDIA FINANCE COMMITTEE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, MARCH 4.

(SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

FURTHER EXAMINATION OF SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN.

THE Committee met again to-day, Mr. Ayrton presiding.

Sir Charles Trevelyan's examination was resumed.

The Chairman—You wish to make some observations respecting the Secretary of State's Council?—Yes; the tabular statement of the appendix No. 26 of the second report of the Committee throws a strong light upon the view I have submitted as to the character of the Council of the Secretary of State and the new regime. There were 35 individual dissents within the last three years. The subjects of dissent were at the rate of 13, or exactly one a year. I also wish to put in some documents supporting what I said that the best mercantile opinion in India was in favour of export and import duties, e.g. report of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce for 1859; report of public meeting in Calcutta on 7th April 1859; extract from the proceedings of the Legislative Council on the Income-tax Bill, dated 17th March 187].

Mr. Grant Duff then resumed the cross-examination. In your previous evidence you praised the financial policy of the East India Company with special reference to its fixed policy of keeping within its means; did it keep within its means?—It was the founder of the empire, and the whole period of the Company's existence was the period of the construction of the empire; so that the circumstances out of which that empire originated were continually pressing upon them, and therefore they were often in deficit, although on two or three remarkable occasions by the exercise of strict economy a surplus was produced; but the observations I have to make is, that if it had not been for the habitual frugality of the Company, they never could have done what they did. They never could have constructed the empire.

No one wishes to detract from the Company, and I am confining myself to its financial affairs. I ask you whether it has kept so well within its means as the Government which has succeeded it?—I have already admitted that the bad side of the Company was a dislike to roads and an indifference to education; but in looking over its finances, it had, before the Afghan war was forced upon it by the Queen's government, two periods of financial prosperity under Lord Amherst and Lord W. Bentinck; and these may well compare with the brief periods of surplus under the Queen's government.

Do you think the financial administration of India was the best or worst part of the Company's system?—The best or worst? That is too large a question to answer off-hand. I can say on a brief consideration that it was neither the one nor the other. The character of their financial administration was as I have said. It had the cardinal merit of frugality; and although they did not construct a system of public works like the Queen's government, they constructed an empire without which these public works could have had no existence.

I would call your attention to a statement of yours made on 7th July 1853 before the committee then sitting, to the effect that the financial system of the Company was the least perfect of the branches of administration in India, and that it was in a crude and lamentable state?—Yes; I was then an officer of the Treasury, and had been at work for years at a system of account and audit, and in expressing that opinion I had particular reference to the perfection of the machinery of finance—the synthetical arrangement by which finance is reduced to a science. That opinion is quite distinct from a consideration of the particular merit of the Company as to its frugality. The Company's accounts never attained to a synthetical state. The whole of that part of their finances was in a very crude state indeed.

So that you agree that the financial system has been gradually improved since the early days of the Company up to the present time, though we may admit it is by no means perfect?—Yes; I think the foundation has been laid of a very great financial improvement. The extension to India of the improved English system of public account by estimate and account and audit, commonly called the budget system, was a very great improvement; and although it has broken down in the first application given to it at Calcutta and in the finances of the whole of India, I expect it will be applied to the separate finances of the Supreme Government and to the different local Governments with the greatest possible advantage. As to the financial difference between the two Governments I would express it in this way: the financial system of the Company was the best in substance; the financial system of the Queen's government is the best in form and external arrangement.

I suppose you admit that a very considerable change has come over the mercantile feeling within the last generation?—Yes, but I do not know very well what you mean by "change." It has come more to the front.

Yes; and is more speculative?—Yes.

The Chairman—And it deals more with other people's money?—Yes; and it shows more disposition to deal with the capital of the Government of India.

Mr. Grant Duff—I understood you to say that much of the expenditure has been forced upon the Government by the pressure of the mercantile interest here and in India: would not the pressure of the mercantile interest have been stronger over a mercantile body like the Company?—No; because the East India Company incorporated within itself a great amount of the mercantile interest, and its roots were extremely deeply struck in English society: it was a popular body. The proprietors and their families interested in the maintenance of the Company represented a great body of influential English opinion.

One of the commonest places of those known as Indian reformers is that there should be a much larger element belonging to the mercantile interest in the Council?—I think that would be a mistake. It seems to me that the experience we have had of late years in the action of the mercantile moneyed interest on the finance of India shows that it would be extremely dangerous to admit the mercantile and moneyed interest into the Council.

You stated also that the War Department screw out as much as they can from India, and the Admiralty screw out as much as they can; did not the same state of things exist in the time of the Company?—No; the difference was this: in the days of the Company these discussions were carried on between two independent powers, for the country in all detailed financial matters were virtually independent; they were not interfered with. I know that from [redacted]. In early days I had to stand out for the Bri[redacted]experience [redacted]and I had to consider whether it was worth while to go to the [redacted]Chancellor of the Exchequer and lay the matter before him.

Does not the same [redacted]go on between the India Office and the War Office still?—[redacted]onic controversy was carried on officers. Formerly this ch[redacted]ower—a power really and virtually independent—and the [redacted]department of the Queen's government.

But an independent power w[redacted]which could at any time be overruled by the Board of Co[redacted]the president of which was a member of the Cabinet?—[redacted]clusive power of ordering payments out of the revenue[redacted]; not in expenditure; and if in a controversy the Company was vested with the[redacted] time we had come to a which arose during Lord Me[redacted]ville's [redacted]e view taken by the final issue, the only way in which t[redacted]the Court of Queen's Treasury could have been enforce[redacted]n extreme case?—I would have been by a mandam us o[redacted] Bench.

And that course was resor ted to in[redacted]ported to in any case do not remember that course being re[redacted]. The case, I think in which the Company was interested[redacted] to British subjects, to related to certain paym[redacted]ther persons here do.

Look at these papers and say wh[redacted]e ever did it in Bengal not do their duty quite as well as [redacted]the papers I am quite or Calcutta?—Without looking[redacted]ready to admit that the ready to admit that: I am qu[redacted]he best for India that they officers of the India Office d[redacted]ere are not before the Committee.

The Chairman?

Mr. Grant Duff (to the Chairman)—They are certain to; what [redacted]passing between Mr. Seccombe and the War Office as to recruiting. (To the witness)—You admit that Mr. Seccombe and his subordinates have made as great a resistance to Mr. Cardwell as you ever did in the case of Lord Melville?—I feel sure that the officers of the India Office did the best they could for India, and that the officials of the War Office did the best they could for the War Office.

The Chairman—What is the date of the papers?

Mr. Grant Duff—It is a parliamentary paper of 27th March 1871. (To the witness)—You admit that the Cabinet has never overruled the Secretary of State in Council in any matter which has cost India anything like so much as the Afghan war, ever since Mr Pitt's Act, when the Home Government was determined to overrule those charged with the government of India they were able to do so?—Yes, they were able to do so; but the power was rarely exercised under the Company. The instance of the Afghan war is quite a unique case.

The Chairman—Do you know whether the Cabinet overruled the Court of Directors, or not, in the annexation of Oudh, or whether the Court of Directors concurred in the appropriation of Oudh by the Queen's government?—The question of the annexation of Oudh in various forms had been going on all through the period of my public life. Both sides of the question were fully represented, not only among the Queen's officers in Parliament, but among the officers of the Company, and at last the pear fell when it was quite ripe. I do not remember whether the Company agreed to it or not. My impression is that there was no decided opposition made by the Company against the annexation of Oudh. The Company was generally averse to annexations no doubt. But the circumstances were so strong in favour of the annexation of Oudh that even if they did go through the form of objecting, it would not amount to much.

"Mr. Grant Duff than read a passage from Sir Charles Napier's work "India misgoverned," which was published in 1854, relating to the bad condition of the Indian barracks and the custom of overcrowding them with troops, and asked if the writings of Sir Charles Napier had not excited a good deal of attention in India before the mutiny?—Yes.

And has not the large influx of British soldiers since the mutiny also done a great deal to direct the public attention to the subject of barracks?—Yes.

I have here a despatch dated 7th January 1863 from the Government of India, pressing on the attention of Sir Charles Wood the new scheme of barracks; do you know of such a despatch?—Yes, and I freely admit that the English sanitary movement has been productive of great advantage, and is likely to be productive of still greater advantage in calling attention to the elementary sanitary condition connected with troops. It was thought at first that by putting troops on the hills they must be healthy, whereas it was found that if they were put in the stuffy, ill-ventilated houses on the hills they were worse than in the plains. But with regard to barracks I freely admit that a great deal had to be done in the way of improvement. The question is not whether anything considerable did not require to be done, but what was done. It appears to me that what was done is open to objection.

Well, this despatch shows that the first pressure was put on the Secretary of State by the Government of India, and not by the Secretary of State on the Governor-General?—I will not admit that. I believe that the formation of the sanitary stream was in England. At this time a commission was sitting in England to consider the subject of housing the troops in India on a grand scale——

Mr. Grant Duff—We will clear that up presently.

Witness—And the fact that the despatch refers to standard plans show that.

Mr. Grant Duff—I think not; but let us stick to dates. That despatch was written on 7th January 1863. I will now read the reply of the Secretary of State (reply read, pointing out that some of the worst outbreaks of cholera had taken place in the "standard" barracks before 1857). That shows that "standard" barracks were in existence, before the commission, because the commission was not created until 1859?—Certainly it would show that.

The Secretary of State's despatch then goes on to say that there was no need for a large expenditure; there was need for some improvement, but the improvement must take place gradually, without oppressing the finances of India and without incurring a large expenditure out of the revenue of any one year. Now don't you admit that that looks very much as if the pressure came from the Government in India?—No doubt that despatch is an injunction to caution, but I cannot reconcile that with the general course of events, because great estimates of 8, 10 and 11 millions and extensive plans of barracks in various parts of India were formed with the full sanction of the Secretary of State.

We will come to that presently. I am now speaking of the despatch written by the Secretary of State to the Government of India in March 1863; we will stick to dates. Now, is is not true that on 2nd July 1863, the Government of India passed a resolution recognising the necessity of completing the old and constructing new barracks and appointing Colonel Crommelin to assist it in doing so?—Yes.

Was not that several months before the Government of India recived the report of the Royal Sanitary Commission?—Well, if that is stated as a fact, I am quite willing to admit it.

The Governme nt did not receive the despatch for more than two months after that?—I am quite ready to admit that it was perfectly well-known in India, that the Royal Commission had been sitting for months, and the out-turn of that commission was perfectly well understood in India.

And when the Secretary of State did call the attention of the Government of India to the subject, he did it in this spirit that they must consider the opinion of the best sanitary authorities at home before determining what to do?—I have no doubt that the instruction was sent.

The designs for the new barracks were all prepared in India; they were not model plans made in England and sent to India?—My recollection is that the plans received from England were taken as the basis, and any marked deviation from them had to be explained.

Would you be surprised to be informed that it was not so, and that Colonel Crommelin was so far advanced with his plans—plans made by order of yourself and your colleagues in the Government of India and not by order of the Secretary of State—that he had not time to make any alterations upon them after having received the report of the Royal Commission?—The impression I received from all the discussions which took place in the Supreme Council of India on this subject was that the model plans and recommendations of the Royal Commission, where our polar star, even before the report of the Royal Commission was received. I cannot say how far Colonel Crommelin received his inspiration from the Royal Commission.

Colonel Crommelin was here re-called, and Mr. Grant Duff asked him if he had made any changes on the plans in consequence of the suggestions made by the Royal Commission?—They were very slight indeed.

In reply to a question put at the suggestion of Sir Charles Trevelyan,

Colonel Crommelin said that he had not become acquainted with the recommendations of the Royal Commission until after he had completed his first memorandum, that Sir Charles Trevelyan himself put into his hands a copy which he had received of the report of the commission before it was published. He (Colonel Crommelin) pointed out that his recommendations were the same as those of the Sanitary Commission.

Sir Charles Trevelyan's examination was resumed.

Mr. Grant Duff—We will now pass to the double storied barracks. I want to find out who was responsible for them. Did Colonel Crommelin recommend double barracks?—He was merely a subordinate of the Public Works Department, and the Secretary of the Public Works Department recommended double storied barracks.

But it was on Colonel Crommelin's report sent in, in 1863, that the Government deliberated?—Yes.

And Colonel Crommelin was ordered by you and your colleagues to make that report?—Yes.

In that report there is a passage to the effect that in damp climates, such as the climate of Bengal, double barracks was necessary, but in the higher and dry climates of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, and the like, they were unnecessary; is it not so?—That is correct; but I am unable to reconcile it with the erection of double barracks in dry climates.

I will reconcile that. But in the meantime, listen. On 18th March 1864 Sir John Lawrence, then Governor-General of India, made a minute in which he said, "I am of opinion that the barracks for European troops should be double storied; the expense would in my opinion be well incurred even as a financial measure and as a means of saving life." From that it results that the Governor-General was strongly in favour of double storied barracks, and was, to a certain extent, responsible for them. But on 19th March 1864, the following day, one of his ablest and most influential colleagues in the Government of India wrote a minute which ran thus, "I agree with the Governor-General as to the erecting of double barracks. I am also entirely against the cottage system." Now, the colleague who wrote that minute was yourself?—That certainly is far from expressing the opinion I have since formed. That is entirely opposed to my present view.

But you were one of the members of the Government of India who were personally responsible for these double storied barracks?—I have no recollection of that; but I don't doubt it.

You go on to say in your minute, "The buildings should be of moderate size; they should be of double stories, in which the upper floor should be used as dormitories and the lower as workrooms," &c. Now that is the conclusion come to you and your colleagues after full consideration, and having been so, was concurred in by the Royal Commission; and so far from its being true that the only question was where the barracks were to be erected, you expressed your personal opinion on a great number of minute points, just as if you yourself were suffering from the fever of sanitation.

The Chairman—"The fever of sanitation." That is not a very consistent metaphor.

Sir Charles Trevelyan—I cannot recollect any particular minute I may have recorded. I know I gave the best assistance I could, according to the views I then entertained; and in order that justice may be done to the views I then entertained, it must be understood what was meant by the cottage system. I believe I had in my mind the state of things where the troops were put into small low buildings imperfectly ventilated.

But, nevertheless, if any one involved the people of India in an expenditure of 10 or 11 millions for barracks, one of these persons was yourself?—Yes; I am quite ready to take a share of the responsibility.

Now tell me did anybody really involve India in an expenditure for new barracks of 10 or 11 millions; tell me if there is one penny you can put down to the cost of the new barracks over 5½ millions.

The Chairman—I think there is some mistake. I think Sir Charles spoke of the 10 or 11 millions as the "estimated" cost, not as the actual expenditure which had taken place.

Sir Charles Trevelyan—I am very happy to hear that the barracks only cost 5½ millions. The estimate rose from 8 millions in my time to 10 or 11 millions in the time of my successor. When I spoke of 10 or 11 millions I was speaking of the estimated sum which the Government of India expected to have to provide for barracks and military works which appear never to have been carried out. The hon. member has spoken of the sum actually expended being 5½ millions. I am very glad to hear it was so small.

Mr. Fawcett—I wish you not to admit the fact without looking at the figures to ascertain what may have been really spent.

Sir Charles Trevelyan—I merely take the 5½ millions from the hon. member's statement.

Mr. Grant Duff—Next I want to understand how it is that the largest portion of what you call 10 or 11 millions, and what I call 5½ millions has been thrown away.

The Chairman—That is going on the assumption that the witness is stating that 10 or 11 millions have been spent.

Mr. Grant Duff repeated the question as already given.

The Chairman—No, no; that will not do

Sir Charles Trevelyan—I must deny the assumption that the 10 or 11 millions of which I spoke and the 5½ millions of which the hon. member, the Under Secretary of State, speaks, refer to the same thing.

Mr. Grant Duff—You stated that of the 10 or 11 millions had been thrown away?—I certainly wished to state that a large portion of the sum had been thrown away.

What does that mean?—First of all, the barracks were constructed on a wrong plan, with an extensive face to the sun both on the side and the roof; and they were badly constructed according to that plan, and either tumbled down or were so unsafe that they could not be occupied.

Well, I want to ask you about that. How much waste do you suppose has been caused by the unquestionably bad new barracks in Nusseerabad and Sangor?—I am speaking from general observation and from information I obtained in reference to the later proceedings on this subject which are open to everybody, and accepted by society as a fact that there were great failures in the mode in which the barracks were built and also great waste; and Lord Mayo took very serious proceedings.

No doubt he did; but your statement is that the greater portion of 10 or 11 millions has been thrown away. The greater portion of ten or eleven millions is six or seven millions, and I want to know how the greater part of that has been thrown away?—I think I repudiated having had before my mind at the time I made that assertion the entire sum of 10 or 11 millions; because I have been speaking of that as the total estimated sum.

Can you give us any idea of what sum has been thrown away in the making of new barracks?—That is for persons in official charge to say, and not for me, who am entirely outside the coach. When I said "the greater" part I should have said "a great" part, because that would express more strictly what I mean.

Do you suppose that in these failures at Nusseerabad and Sangor a greater expenditure would be thrown away than £50,000?—Yes; I should say so.

(To be continued.)

BOMBAY.

THE MOHURRUM AT DAMAUN.—This festival passed off quietly at Damaun and its vicinity.

THE WEATHER AT DAMAUN.—We learn that fever and small-pox are prevalent at Damaun.

COLLECTOR OF KAIRA.—Mr. C. R. Ovans received charge of the office of Collector and Magistrate of Kaira on the 20th inst.

THE JUGGONATH SUNKERSETT'S STATUE.—The Statue of the late Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett was placed in the Town Hall on Thursday.

TORTURE OF ANIMALS.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday fined one Ahmed Ismael, a cartman, eight rupees, for cruelly torturing his bullocks.

CRICKET MATCH AT RAJCOTE.—A cricket match was played at Rajcote the other day between the Arya Club and the Parsee Club, when the former were successful.

FIRE AT KAIRA.—We observe that a few days ago a fire broke out at Kaira in the house of one Tokam Kursandas, and property worth about Rs. 1,000 was destroyed.

THE RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE TESTIMONIAL FUND.—We see that nearly Rs. 26,500 have been subscribed to the testimonial fund of the late Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.

EXCOMMUNICATION.—A Hindoo woman of Nowsaree and her whole family have been excommunicated by her caste-people on account of her having committed adultery with a sepoy.

THEFT.—A man named Sulliman Ahmed was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to four months' rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of stealing a bed belonging to Hassan Ally Bhaijee.

BEGGING FOR ALMS.—A Mussulman named Shaboodeen Ishamoodeen was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with begging for alms in a public place and was sentenced to a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment.

ILLEGAL SALE OF LIQUOR.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Nana Morojee fined a Hindoo woman named Succoo twelve rupees, for selling by retail spirituous liquor without a licence from the Commissioner of Police.

STRIPES.—Balla Narayen, a reputed thief, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with stealing a copper pot belonging to a man named Gunputrao Pillajee, and was on conviction sentenced to receive eight stripes.

GAMBLERS.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Lalljee Ramjee and nine others were charged with being found in a gaming house with dice, cards, and money. They pleaded guilty and were fined ten rupees each.

ASSAULT.—A Mussalman named Shaik Abdoola Cassum, a buggy driver, was yesterday charged at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with assaulting J. F. Paack, a European. The Magistrate on the evidence fined him Rs. 15, with the alternative of a month's rigorous imprisonment.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.—From an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that the Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club purpose for the last time to-night the play of "Adeline" at the above theatre. It is to be trusted that play-goers will not miss this opportunity of witnessing this play.

THE SANGLEE STATE.—The *Suryadaya* observes that about two years ago Government interfered in the State of Junjeera, and very recently in the Jaghire of Jat, for disorders in them; and its not meddling with the Sanglee State, though great disorder has prevailed there for some years past, seems very strange.

OBSTRUCTION.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, yesterday, Bhow Sewram and ten others were charged with leaving their goods so as to cause obstruction to a public thoroughfare. Six of the prisoners were acquitted, while the rest were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of one rupee each.

THE NASSICK MUNICIPALITY.—A native paper blames the Nassick Municipality for not keeping clean the water of the tanks of that town. The pilgrims, numbering about 40,000, who had assembled at Trimbak on the Sewratri holiday, experienced much misery in consequence of the foulness of the water.

THE following telegram was received from the Political Superintendent, Jacobabad, after the issue of the notification by the Officiating Cotton Commissioner published in yesterday's paper:—26th March 1873.—Hot weather fast setting in. Reaping of rubbee crops progressing. Wheat crops look healthy. Grain 15-8 seers.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BILL.—A weekly Gujerathi newspaper notices with surprise the sanction granted by the Viceroy to the new Municipal Bill, and wishes that H. E. would be pleased to publish the reasons which induced him and his Council to accord their consent to a measure which was decried and protested against by all sections of the Bombay community.

COUNTERFEIT QUEEN'S COIN.—A man named Visram Unjoor was yesterday charged at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with fraudulently delivering to one Gopal Pandoo a counterfeit coin, which he know to be a counterfeit of the Queen's coin. On the application of Mr. Superintendent Smith, the magistrate remanded the prisoner to jail till Wednesday next.

THE MURDER BY A PARSEE.—We learn that the young girl named Naleebai, who was seriously stabbed with her young brother last week by Eduljee Pestonjee Shroff, is progressing well at the Jamsetjee Hospital. She is not yet strong enough to state how her mother was murdered, or how she and her brother were stabbed. She now and then asks what became of her mother.

ANOTHER CASE UNDER THE NATIVE PASSENGERS' ACT.—Mr. J. Jervis, Superintendent Customs Preventive Service, yesterday appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and obtained a summons against Captain J. Peacock, of the steam-ship Bengalese, whom he charged with having arrived from Jedda, a port in the Red Sea, with more than thirty passengers, and not having touched at Aden, and obtained from the latter port a bill of health as required by section 25 of Act 12 to 1870.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade bandstand this evening:—

March	"Josephi"	Melusin.
Polka	"Magenta"	C. Jacques.
Overture	"Ornica"	S. J. Roi.
Valse	"Mahableshwur"	Iozoli.
Selection	"Faust"	Goumod.
Galop	"Merrie Heart"	Palmiri.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BOMBAY CHURCH UNION.—The first quarterly meeting for the year 1873 was held in the hall of the Indo-British Institution on Thursday evening. T. C. Hope, Esq., C. S., President of the Union, in the chair. An able paper on the subject of the Remarriage of divorced persons was read by the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, M. A., after which the President spoke on church matters generally, and referred to the various attempts at legislation affecting the church, showing the need of such a Society as the Union. He was followed by the Rev. C. Gilder, Vice-President, who, in the course of his remarks, expressed a hope that a Burial Guild might be formed, as the funerals as at present conducted in this city are not such as Christians and churchmen could desire. The meeting was well attended, and petitions to the Houses of Convocation against the proposed new rubric encouraging the departure from churches at the time of Holy Communion were numerously signed. The meeting closed with prayer.

A PARSEE SWINDLER AT CALCUTTA.—It will be remembered that about three months ago a respectable looking Parsee named Bapoojee Bomanjee was charged before the Senior Magistrate with cheating a European firm of this place, in respect of certain articles, valued at about Rs. 2,000. The case was partly gone into, when the accused paid the money for the purchase of the articles, and it was consequently withdrawn. We now see from the *Jam-i-Jamshed* that the Parsee has been committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions at Calcutta, for defrauding a native jeweller of that place. It appears that a few days ago the accused went to the shop of the jeweller, and asked him to show him some diamond rings. The jeweller produced a case in which there were several valuable rings. The Parsee selected some of them and told the Hindoo that he would take them and pay for them with money, which he expected to receive from Bombay. The Parsee left the shop, and shortly afterwards the jeweller found that four rings were missing. The jeweller had his suspicions against the Parsee, but remained quiet. A day or two afterwards it turned out that one of the missing rings had been pawned by the accused with a native. The jeweller immediately reported the matter to the police, and the Parsee was arrested.

FORGERY IN POONA.—We learn that the sentence of transportation for life passed by Colonel Anderson, Political Agent Southern Mahratta Country, upon Bao Rugonath Ranjeekur on a charge of obtaining Rs. 1,000 on a forged valuable security, from Maruud Ragonath Chipsny of Kolapore, has been confirmed by the Government of Bombay.—*Deccan Herald.*

HIGH COURT.—29TH MARCH.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

451-71—Mr. C. Peile—The Secretary of State in Council, &c., v. Chubildas Lullcobhoy—Jefferson and Payne.

5-72—In person—Ramjee Bhoga and another v. The Hon. M. Nathoobhoy and others—Manisty and Fletcher.

6-72—In person—Ramjee Bhoga and another v. Khimjee Withul and another—In person.

7-72—Thacker and Chalk—Ludwig Adolph B. v. Goculdas Cullianjee—Shapurjee and Thakurdas.

8-72—Manisty and Fletcher—Kureembhoy Khutao v. Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy and another—Dallas and Lynch.

9-72—Jefferson and Payne—Mahomedally Jewakhan v. Hajee bin Meya bin &c. and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

12-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Khetsey Oobhaya and another v. Cooversey Khetsey and another—Thacker and Chalk.

14-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Richard Latham and others v. Lalljee Ludha and others—C. Tyabjee.

15-72—Keir, Prescot and Winter—The Central Bank of W. India v. Archibald Thomson and others—No appearance.

16-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Bapjoo Sagoo Naiquin v. Casee Naiquin—Jefferson and Payne.

23-72—Jefferson and Payne—Eduljee Burjorjee v. Pallonjee Jamsetjee—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

26-72—J. Gopall—Anunta Babarao v. Baghoba Crustnajee and another—Tyabjee.

31-72—Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—Nunnoo Moya bin, &c v. Motiram Sobhagram—No appearance.

32-72—Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—Chatao Meya Mohomed, &c., v. Motiram Sobhagram—No appearance.

33-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Esmail Hajee, &c., v. Hajee Moosa Sajun and others—Shapurjee & Thakurdas.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

165-72—Prescot and Winter—Comptoir de Escompte de Paris v Hajee Ally Mahomed—Leathes and Crawford.

LONG CAUSES.

177-72—Tyabjee—Morarjee Vishnoosundas v Nundcore, widow, and another—Chalk and Turner.

788-71—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Aga Hajee Zaniel Abadeen v Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Dada—Chalk and Thacker.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice GREEN.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

264-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—William Loudon, Esq. v Damodhur Hurjeevun—Manisty and Fletcher.

SHORT CAUSE.

133-73—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Pestonjee Nanabhoy v Pestonjee Dinshaw—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

LONG CAUSES.

527-71—Jefferson and Payne—Bai Irroo v Bai Javer—Tyabjee.

706-71—Dallas and Lynch—Rahimbhoy Hubibboy v Joosub Rahimtoola—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

739-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Wasoodew Luxmonjee v Yeshodabai, widow,—Khunderao.

761-71—Leathes and Crawford—Sha Lulloobhoy Lilachund v Hurjivun Dutram and others—No appearance.

765-71—Dallas and Lynch—The Bank of Bombay v J. L. Lushington and others—No appearance.

782-71—Dallas and Lynch—Jewa Ramjee v Bhanjee Raghowjee—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

783-71—Jefferson and Payne—Valjeebhoy Khaigar and others v Peerbhoy Essubjee and another—M. H. Khan.

820-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Bezonjee Pestonjee v Joseph Jefferson and another—Payne.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

5TH (PASSION) SUNDAY IN LENT.—30TH MARCH.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—1st celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 91 and 345, part II.
4-45 P.M.—Catechising.
5-30 P.M.—Litany.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Hymns 328 and 342.
Anthem—"O Lord, my God."
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion. Offertory to be devoted as usual.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Litany, and Sermon. Hymns 197 385.. Offertory to be devoted as usual.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 178, 307 and 375.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 92 and 307.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 10, 328, and 340. The offertory as usual.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

7 30 A.M.—Holy Communion, English.
9 A.M. and 3 P.M.—Tamil services.
4 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, Marathi.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, English. Hymns 91, 142 (Part I.), and 332.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

[CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]

11 A.M.—Morning Service.
Psalm 67, (Tune Selma—No. 207.)
Para 48, (Tune, Huddersfield—No. 106.)
Hymn 114, (Tune, Innocent—No. 265.)
6 P.M.—Evening Service.
Psalm 100, (Tune, Old Hundredth—No. 30.)
Para. 52, (Tune, Martyrdom—No. 121.)
Hymn 67, (Tune, Olivet—No. 220.)
Anthem—How beautiful upon the mountains, page 101.

BAPTIST CHAPEL, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

7 A.M. and 6 P.M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

7 A.M. and 6 P.M.—Falkland Road Hall, near Grant Road.
11 A.M. and 6 P.M.—Forbes Street Hall, Fort.
11 A.M. and 6 P.M.—Mr. W. Abraham's, Mazagon.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE BARQUE KINGDOM O'FIFE, 494 tons, Captain J. Irvine, will sail to-day in ballast for Calicut.

THE BARQUE MOULDSLIE, 618 tons, Captain J. Rhind, will sail to-day in ballast for Moulmein.

THE BARQUE ACACIA, 390 tons, Captain J. Henderson, will sail to-day in ballast for Kurrachee.

THE BRIG KEERATA ROODRIN, 154 tons, nacoda, will sail to-day for Cochin and Colombo with a general cargo.

THE BARQUE COMMERCANT, 287 tons, Captain F. Chumur, sailed yesterday for Mauritius via Kurrachee and Muscat, with a general cargo, and Mr. Java and servant as passengers.

THE S. S. PILOX, 141 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Goa (March 26th) with a general cargo and one hundred and fifty deck passengers from different ports.

THE SHIP MABEL, 1,259 tons, Captain Wright, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Liverpool (November 11th) with a cargo of 1,653 tons coals and 2 boats. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward Bates and Co.

THE S. S. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Captain T. S. Gueizelar, sailed yesterday for Coast and Goa with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Vingorla—Mr. Munsookilall Moogutlall, and seventeen deck passengers for different ports.

THE S.S. OORUN, 162 tons, nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Cutch (March 25th) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. A. C. C. de Carvalho, Mr J. D. S. Carvalho, Mr. B. Giovonanni, and sixty-two deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S.S. CASHMERE, 676 tons, Captain T. Sanders, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Mr. and Mrs. Clark and 2 children, Lieutenant Hope and servant, Captain H. C. Seton and two servants, Mr. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. George Melville and child. For Bunder Abbas—Mr. Shaik Suggur. For Bagdad—Mr. H. Hoosein; and one hundred and thirty-four deck passengers for different ports.

MESSRS. RUBATTINO AND CO.'S S.S. ASIA, 787 tons, Captain L. Crocco, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Genoa, &c. (February 24th), via the Suez Canal with the following cargo:—2,273 cases and 29 barrels wine, 1,177 cases and 1 barrel spirit, 259 cases wine and spirit, 12 packages fruit, 39 cases tissue, 11 cases papers, 2 cases instruments, 9 cases cigars, 13 cases marbles, 3 cases hardware, 1 case cloth, 3 cases books, 2 casks and 1 case oil, 9 cases saffron, 67 cases butter, 5 cases slabs of marbles, 3 cases plaster, 1 case cheese, 42 cases coffee, 2 cases wax, and 29 case incense.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.				MARCH—APRIL.		LOW WATER.	
Time.		Height.				Time.	Height.
H.	M.	FT.	IN.			H. M.	FT. IN.
.....		.....		Saturday	29	5 47 m	8 1
0	3 a	7	6			6 3 a	6 7
0	4 m	7	3	Sunday	30	6 23 m	8 6
0	44 m	7	7			6 45 a	5 11
0	43 m	6	9	Monday	31	7 1 m	8 3
1	25 a	7	2			7 24 a	6 9
1	13 m	5	10	Tuesday	1	7 35 m	7 9
1	9 a	6	3			8 5 a	5 3
1	50 m	4	8	Wednesday ...	2	8 14 m	6 2
2	54 a	5	0			8 49 a	2 3
2	27 m	3	3	Thursday	3	8 57 m	5 5
3	49 a	3	9			9 39 a	1 6
3	4 m	2	9	Friday	4	9 46 m	4 2
4	59 a	2	10			10 47 a	0 2

Moon—First Quarter, 4th, 11h 28m. p.m.

DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY'S TROOP-SHIP CROCODILE.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOP-SHIP CROCODILE, 4,173 tons, Captain George Henry Parkin, will sail to-day for England with 21 officers, 10 ladies, not 24 children, 438 men, 85 women, and 200 children. Among this 6 officers, 203 men, 41 women, and 108 children of Bengal Presidency; 4 officers, 3 ladies, 11 children, 143 men, 23 women, and 45 children of Madras Presidency; and 10 officers, 7 ladies, 13 children, 80 men, 18 women, and 34 children of Bombay Presidency. To embark at Aden—9 men, 2 women, and 10 children. To land at Aden—1 officer, 3 men, 1 women, and 3 children. The following is the list of officers:—

Maj and Mrs L F Hall, RA, and child.
Capt G W Furlong, 2-2nd Foot and servant.
Asst Surg T Ramsay, Med Dep.
Capt and Mrs A S Reade, 62nd Foot, and child.
Capt A Preston, 14th Hussrs.
Asst Surg J J O'Grady, Med Dep.
Lt H P Molineaux, 56th Foot.
Lt E O Brown, 89th Foot.
Lt J Brown, RN.
Sub-Lt H L P Royle, RN.
Sub-Lt R C Blounfield, RN.
Sub-Lt H C Stapleton, RN.
Col and Mrs E A B Travers, S C, 5 children & 1 servt.
Capt and Mrs John Rawlins, 48th Regt, and child.
Lt F S Shepherd, R E.
Lt and Mrs H G Henderson, RA.
Cond J Dolan, Ord Dept, and child.
Col and Mrs F W Swinhoe, RA, and 2 children.
Col J G Bothley, RA.
Mr and Mrs Pain, Surg-Maj 11th Hsars, & 3 children.
Mr and Mrs W J Ingham, Surg-Maj 1-17th Foot, 1 child and servant.
Surg A White, Med Dep.
Surg R A Chapple, RA.
Surg J Kelly, 106th Foot.
Maj G J Smart, RA.
Asst Surg and Mrs T S White, RA, & 4 children.
Asst Surg and Mrs A Lewis, 4th Hsars, and child.
Asst Surg P L Kilroy, 60th Rifles.
Asst Surg M A Kilroy, Med Dep.
Lt T C Hood, 48th

MAJOR MONTGOMERIE, R.E.

(Home News.)

Nor the least agreeable of the welcomes awaiting Major Montgomerie, of the Bengal Engineers, on his arrival in England will be the announcement of the honour bestowed on him by the committee of the Athenæum Club. The late acting head of the Grand Trigonometrical Survey has just been elected a special member of the Club on account of his signal services to physical science; services which include the training of the "Pundits," who have lately done so much to improve our acquaintance with the little-known and hitherto untravelled regions beyond the Himalayas. Major Montgomerie began his training as an Indian surveyor under the eyes of Sir Andrew Waugh, and his old teacher has heard with unfeigned delight of the tribute now paid to the success of one of his ablest pupils.

DISCOVERY OF COAL-FIELDS IN SWEDEN.

Seams of coal, according to a Copenhagen correspondent, have been discovered in the south of Sweden, and several companies have been or are being formed to work them. One of the companies commenced operations on the 21st January, under the direction of an English engineer. A circular has been issued by Stockholm capitalists for the formation of a company to work the mines near Engelholm, to the south-west of Scania, where the operations referred to above are being carried on. The capital is fixed at nine millions of Swedish crowns, which has been mostly subscribed. An Anglo-Swedish society has been formed in London to purchase, for £190,000, 7,000 acres of coal country in Scania. Borings for coal have been also made in Denmark, but without success. In the island of Bornholm, the precious mineral has been found, but the quality is inferior, and it has not yet been exported. A Dano-German company is being formed to make more extensive experiments. There are coal-beds in Jutland, and the search for new mines is being prosecuted in the island of Forse.—*Home News.*

NIAGARA OUTDONE.

A letter in the *Times* states that Mr. C. B. Brown, the surveyor to the British colony of Guiana, has, in the last of his adventurous series of journeys to the sources of the great rivers of British Guiana, discovered from a spot near the head waters of the Massarund, what at thirty miles distance appeared to be an immense river descending bodily from the north-western face of the great precipice of Reraima mountain, "the attic story of the world." This extraordinary cliff is known to be 2,000 feet in height, and appears inaccessible on all sides yet surveyed. The summit is flat, and of great extent. The fall is believed, on Indian authority, to belong to the Caruni River, a tributary of the Orinoco, and will be, therefore, in the territory of Venezuela. After tumbling sheer down that astonishing wall, the water rushes down a glacis of (perhaps) 3,000ft. more, at an angle which cannot be less steep than forty-five degrees.

ARMY EXPENSES.

(Pall Mall Budget.)

Four years have now passed since the attention of the public was first prominently directed to the abuses of military administration. Great changes have been made in the interval: the control system has been fairly inaugurated, the dual government of the army has been abolished, and the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary of State have been located under one roof. The time, therefore, has arrived when we may fairly inquire whether the reforms which Mr. Cardwell has instituted have been economical or no. Mr. Cardwell has given one answer to the question. We venture to offer one or two considerations which seem to us to involve a different conclusion.

The gross amount of the Army Estimates in 1868-9—the year which preceded Mr. Cardwell's accession to office—was £15,455,400. Their gross amount during the financial year 1873-4 is fixed at £14,416,400. In 1868-9, however, the cost of the topographical survey—£118,600—was borne on these estimates. It has since been transferred to the estimates for the Civil Service. With this deduction the gross estimates in 1868-9 amounted to £15,336,800, or to £920,400 more than they do now. This comparison may, however, be thought hardly fair. In 1868-9 we had practically no reserve; since then we have taken, at any rate, some steps towards the establishment of one. Is it possible that this wise provision has led to a relative increase of expense? The answer is plain. The increased cost of the Army Reserve has been more than balanced by the decreased expense of the Militia. That votes for the auxiliary forces amounted in 1868-9 to £1,624,500; they are placed for 1873-4 at £1,447,800. If these sums are deducted from them, a comparison of the estimates for the two years gives us the following results. The net cost of 137,430 men in 1868-9 amounted to £13,812,300; the net cost of 128,968 men in 1873-4 is estimated to amount to £12,968,600.

If, however, we would have the comparison complete, we must make some further deductions from these sums. The non-effective services can hardly be said to be under the control of the Minister of the day. They consist almost entirely of the rewards which have been granted for past service; and are rather therefore attributable to our system than the Minister. Two other votes—that for warlike stores and that for works and buildings—may also be usefully deducted from the comparison. A new invention necessitates a large increase of the store vote one year; the complete equipment of the army with (for instance) the new rifle admits of its reduction in another. The vote for buildings rises and falls in a similar manner. If, then, we desire to ascertain the real result of Mr. Cardwell's changes, we must deduct the charge for non-effective services and the amount of the votes for stores and buildings from the estimates of 1868-9 and 1873-4. The sums are as follows:—

	1868-9.		1873-4.
Non-effective Services.....	£2,124,400	.....	£2,350,400
Stores	1,491,400	.....	1,070,030
Works	968,400	.....	778,000
	£4,584,200		£4,098,400

With these deductions the net cost of 137,430 in 1868-9 was £9,228,100; the net cost of 128,968 men in 1873-4, £8,870,200. We have effected, in other words, a saving of about £360,000 at the sacrifice of about 8,500 men.

Mr. Cardwell, however, tells us that we ought fairly to add to this saving the amount of those increases which were either unavoidable or desirable. £400,000 has been added to the estimates in consequence of the increased cost of food and fuel; £750,000 is due to the advantages which have been conferred on the artillery and engineers, and the extension of these services; and £55,000 is required for an increase to the soldiers' pay. We shall have a word or two to say on the first of these items immediately. So far as the second and third of them are concerned we can only remark that, if the increase in the estimates was attributable either to the increased strength or cost of the scientific branches of the army, or to the improvement in the position of the private soldier, it ought to be perceptible in vote 1, for "the staff and regimental pay." But this vote in 1868-9 amounted to £5,749,200; it stands now at only £5,672,500. So far, then, from the pay of the army having increased, it has materially decreased since Mr. Cardwell took office. It is in other votes, and not in the vote for pay, that the estimates are augmented. If we deduct the vote for pay from the diminished amounts to which we have reduced the estimates for 1868-9 and 1873-4, we shall find that in the first of these years the other services absorbed £3,479,700, while in 1873-4 they require £3,797,300. The conclusion is inevitable that these services have more than swallowed up the saving which the mere reduction of men has made possible.

These services may be classed under seven heads—religion, medicine, military law, military education, miscellaneous, and control. The first six of these absorbed in 1868-9 £983,200 and require in 1873-4 £884,900. The services which are now comprised in the control—we omit the warlike stores—took in the former year £2,495,700. They require for the latter £3,112,800. It follows then that with a considerable reduction of strength, the provisions, transport, and clothing of the army, and other kindred services, have increased by more than £600,000. We are aware that Mr. Cardwell has assured us that £400,000 is due to the increased cost of fuel and food. But we understand Mr. Cardwell to mean that this increase represents the difference in cost between providing for 128,968 men now and 133,649 men in 1871-2. He was comparing then two periods in which the reduction of numbers had only amounted to 4,681; while we have been comparing two periods in which the numbers have been decreased from 137,430 to 128,968, or by 8,500 men. We cannot help thinking that the large increase in the price of food ought to have been more nearly balanced by the diminution in the number of mouths to feed. It is true that the votes under the superintendence of the Control Department have been apparently swelled by the transfer to them of charges formerly borne on other votes, as well as by the institution of Autumn Manœuvres. But the most liberal allowance which can be made on this account does not explain the greater portion of the large increase. The control system was to have produced simplicity and economy: we trust that we may learn, either from Mr. Cardwell or Sir H. Storks, some more detailed explanation of the increased expenditure which, on the contrary, it has apparently involved.

The explanation is the more necessary because we cannot help thinking that the promise of economy has in another respect been disappointed. In 1868-9 the cost of army administration was at its maximum, or £224,600. In 1871-2 it was reduced to its minimum, or £194,900; but it has since been gradually increased to £200,500. A great part of this economy is, moreover, only apparent. In 1868-9 the cost of the old fortification and barrack branches of the War Office, the salaries of the Director-General of the Army Medical Department and of his staff, of the Chaplain-General, of the Director of Clothing, and of the Purveyor-General were borne on the administration vote. They have since been transferred, at an apparent saving of £8,639, to other votes. The administration vote has been concurrently relieved of the travelling expenses of the head-quarter staff, amounting to £3,000 a year. Though, then, this vote is apparently £24,100 lower than it was five years ago, no less than £11,639 of this sum is due to mere transfers of charges. The cost of administering the army is only £12,431 less than it was before Mr. Cardwell instituted his new reforms.

We should, however, be much mistaken if we supposed that the public had either permanently or temporarily saved this sum. In 1868-9, when the new changes were commenced, the War Office had had exceptionally little promotion for some years. The majority of the clerks, who are paid by salaries rising with the length of their service, were in receipt of the maximum or nearly the maxim um salaries of their classes. The annual increments which had been added to their pay had necessitated corresponding additions to the estimates. But the first step which Mr. Cardwell took was to superannuate large numbers of the old employés. The places of these gentlemen were filled by their juniors, who, as they had shorter service, were in receipt of lower pay. A considerable saving was in this way easily shown. But since the changes were made the salaries of the clerks have again been rising. The result of the shuffle which accounted for much of the original saving is disappearing. Nor has the taxpayer derived much benefit in the interval. In 1868-9 the superannuation vote amounted to £135,200. It had risen in 1873-4 to £172,100. We are sure that any one acquainted with this vote will agree with us in saying that a greater part of this increase is due to the forced reductions which Mr. Cardwell has made. If we set down only one-half of it to this account, we shall see that the Minister has imposed on us an increased cost of £18,450 a year for the sake of effecting a vanishing saving, which amounts now to £12,431.

If, indeed, the changes had the effect of producing content where discontent notoriously reigned supreme, we should have been unwilling to protest against the increased charge. But, if common report be trustworthy, the War Office was never more discontented than it is now. Nor can we be surprised at this state of things. The War Office estimates give us a very good idea of the causes which are occasioning it. The new establishment has now been at work for more than three years. Yet, notwithstanding the superannuations which were lavishly granted, all the old clerks have not yet been absorbed in the new classes. There are no less than thirty-four of these gentlemen for whom there is apparently no room in the new establishment, and who, we are told, are "waiting absorption." Of these thirty-four gentlemen twenty-eight are juniors—men, in other words, who joined the office some years ago, and who are now told that they must wait many years more before they can hope to be absorbed in the lowest place on the junior class, and so commence the not very brilliant career of a Government official. We can imagine few things harder than their lot or more likely to sow discontent in a Government department.

We have thus instanced one or two points in which we are induced to question the economy of Mr. Cardwell's arrangements. On their efficiency we are not now called on to pronounce an opinion. Many of the reforms which Mr. Cardwell has instituted have met with our approval. The institution of the Control system, however, always seemed to us a matter of doubtful expediency. We thought that many of the changes which were introduced in Pall-Mall were based on wrong principles. We think that we have proved in this article that neither the Control nor War Office reforms have been economical measures.

MANCHESTER MILDEW.

(Pall Mall Budget.)

We have received several letters from correspondents on the mildew question. The *Manchester Guardian* also has taken up the cudgels, and is waging war against us and more than one of our contemporaries for presuming to call in question the morality of substituting China clay for cotton fibre in the manufacture of piece-goods sent to the Eastern markets. "An East India Merchant" writes to us that one effect of the "over-sizing of Manchester goods with bad chemicals" does not appear to have been glanced at either by the speakers at the late meeting at Manchester or by ourselves. He observes that, "another class of persons, not consumers or dealers in woven fabrics, are made to lose money by the practice in a manner not contemplated by the ordinary 'risks' of their business. He alludes to the underwriters of goods insured for "particular average." We are informed that when, from whatever cause, water enters the hold of a vessel and a number of bales are wetted, sea damage ensues to a greater extent and with all the more certainty from the predisposition of the goods to sustain injury when they are of the over-sized class; and when surveyed at the port the surveyors are in difficulty how to draw the line between the pieces which are ordered "to be sold for the concerned" (the underwriters) and those for which the merchant consignee must take the damage on his own hands for account of the real owner of the goods. In this way it is believed that the underwriters have larger losses to meet than would fall to their account if honest goods only were shipped. We are glad to hear from this correspondent that "honest makes" can be bought in Manchester, only not at the lowest prices. And this brings us to the main defence of the *Manchester Guardian*—namely, that the Chinese can always find honest goods in the market if they choose to pay the price, but, not liking to do so, or not being able to afford it, they knowingly buy the cheaper and adulterated article. Not being deceived, they have no just ground of complaint; and where there is no deception, there can be no fraud or ground of censure against either the manufacturer or the merchant. If so, whence comes the wail of complaint and censure which runs through the letter of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce? We are charged by the *Manchester Guardian* with writing fluently of what we do not understand; but what of the merchants and vendors of these Manchester goods in Shanghai? Are they also ignorant of what they write about in such unequivocal terms? We have written nothing that cannot be justified by the evidence of speakers at the special meeting of the Manchester Chamber or by extracts from the letter of the chairman of the Shanghai Chamber. These we take to be competent authorities.

The real defence set up in the *Manchester Guardian* amounts to this: whenever, as at present, the cost of raw cotton in England is high, the native manufacturers can compete successfully against us in the coarser and stouter kinds of cloth, and the manufacturers are therefore driven to produce a greater proportion "of the more showy but less durable classes of goods." We admire the delicacy with which this "class of goods" is described. They are only more "showy and less durable." The durability of China clay must indeed be small when it is transferred to the wearer's back; and we confess our estimate of the Chinese coolie's thrift and sagacity is much at fault if he does not distinguish between a useless showy and a useful enduring garment, or if he knowingly prefers the former to the latter. Besides, this is not what the Shanghai merchants, who live among the Chinese and have to sell these showy and less durable goods, say. It is true they object mainly to the mildew as rendering the goods unsaleable, which mildew they attribute (ignorantly, the *Manchester Guardian* holds) to "China clay" and other substitutes for cotton fibre. And one of our correspondents, writing from Manchester, and signing himself a "Manufacturer," also contends that he has tried the experiment of sending out "honest goods" and found they would not sell. He resolved more than two years ago to try if the consumer would not prefer a purer cloth. This was done, newly designed tickets and stamps, for the purpose of distinguishing the cloth, were prepared, and he awaited with confidence the excellent business which was to reward his efforts. He asks us to judge of his surprise when after reaching their destination the goods, though reported very beautiful by his correspondents, were declined by the Chinese, who would not touch them! The result, it must be admitted, was most disheartening; and we have no hesitation in saying that something better was deserved than "a loss of 10 per cent. on their cost price." And if, as we are assured, our correspondent was informed that the pure finish would not do, and that a much better price could have been got had he put in more filling, it must be very difficult to secure honest goods for such a market. He adds that he could supply details of similar experiments made by others on a larger scale in nearly every class of Manchester goods; and he concludes by asking if he rightly understands our argument that it is his duty to go on sending out pure cloths quite regardless of consequences to his own pocket? We think the writer may dispense with our answer, inasmuch as we have not the least idea that it would have any effect in leading him to continue his experiments and losses. Without knowing more of the circumstances, however, it would be difficult to give any opinion as to the true causes of such failures. That they are discouraging there can be no doubt; but not the less does it remain clear to our minds that nothing in these ill-remunerated ventures affords any justification for sending our goods which affect to be cotton and are more than one-half China clay. If, indeed, adulteration be essential to the sale of goods, and Chinese consumers are so lost to their own interest as to prefer such trash, why not help their sale still farther by stamping on the outside the relative proportions of cotton fibre and sizing? They might thus honestly sell their goods, and at the same time increase the demand, by meeting to the fullest extent the vitiated tastes of their customers. We recommend this improvement to the serious consideration of our correspondent, who has shown so anxious a desire to sell honest goods, if he could do so with profit. A great cry was raised some years ago by the officious interference of some scientific analyst, who published the fact that the ordinary quarter loaf contained divers ingredients more or less deleterious and cheap. Among other things he found that gin was occasionally used, either to correct the fermenting or some other prejudicial tendency of so many ingredients brought together. Many were the efforts to persuade the public to deal at shops where pure bread was sold, especially in the East of London, and with indifferent success. At length one baker more alert than his neighbours issued a placard announcing that he sold the loaf with "the gin in it," and he carried away the whole neighbourhood by the honesty and courage of the advertisement. If the *Manchester Guardian* and the "Manufacturer" are so entirely assured that sizing has nothing to do with mildewing, and that the Chinese customer infinitely prefers cotton piece goods with a large addition of China clay, why should they not try the baker's plan and send out the next shipments with new labels, boldly declaring what percentage of weight was cotton, and how much more China clay and other improving ingredients? The *Manchester Guardian* pleads that the manufacturer cannot dictate to his customers what they should buy, and treats as absurd the idea of doing anything more than supply his "ascertained demands." In this we agree. Therefore, having satisfactorily ascertained what these are—namely, China clay and cheap chemicals—give him these. Only, if you mean to do an honest trade, tell him that you have done so in the pieces of goods you offer for sale. He can then take cotton or China clay goods, as he may prefer; and both sides may rest content, for neither will have been deceived. We have not space to go into the long series of inconsistencies which the *Manchester Guardian* has crowded into its columns. And it is the less necessary as they cannot escape the notice of the least careful reader. We will merely ask, in conclusion, one question: If the Chinese are not deceived, if they really get what they like and indeed prefer, what is it that makes this state of things appear to the *Manchester Guardian* and to the "Manufacturer" of Manchester, as he tells us, "so ruinous and deplorable"? The mildew! And the cause of the mildew is unknown, the writer seems to say. The only thing that is known, it seems, is that China clay and sizing generally have nothing to do with its production. Upon the real causes, we are told, no two men are agreed, and consequently the cure is equally doubtful. The most heavily sized goods often escape, while the purest goods suffer. This is the *Manchester Guardian's* account; and if it be true, then, of all men we know, the Manchester manufacturer is most to be pitied—after perhaps the Chinese buyer of his showy but less durable goods. For, according to this account, pure cotton goods will not sell, and China-clayed and heavily-sized cotton will not bear transport without mildew nor wear well after it.

BOTH SIDES.

(Vanity Fair.)

This is intended as an easy "coach" for those idle people who cannot make out "what it is all about," and as a simple abstract of the avowed arguments used on both sides of current questions. Well-informed persons are warned off.

SHOULD PARLIAMENT MEET IN NOVEMBER?

Mr. C. Forster and Mr. Goldney say "Yes," because—

1. A Select Committee of the House upon public business has passed a resolution, which was moved by Mr. Disraeli, in favour of the change.
2. Previously to the present century the House almost always met in the autumn.
3. The Parliament of England meets and the season in London begins at a time different from that of every other Legislature and capital in Europe.
4. In 1870 out of 126 Bills introduced only 52 were passed, and 20 Government measures were abandoned.
5. Hundreds of thousands of people in London depending directly or indirectly on the sittings of Parliament are prevented from taking their holiday until the beauty of the country is fading.
6. If the Government brought in their measures in November, members, instead of wasting their eloquence upon phantom measures in the autumn, could discuss real business with their constituencies in the Christmas holidays.

Mr. Newdegate and Mr. Gladstone say "No," because—

1. "The proposed change would involve the *maximum* of inconvenience with the *minimum* of convenience."
2. A better arrangement would be that Parliament should meet in January.
3. English habits are better than those of foreign capitals, and the House already sits quite long enough for the strength of its working members.
4. The earlier Parliament met the later it would sit; for when it had once met, business would always be found for it to do.
5. "If the experiment is to be made it should begin, not with a meeting in November, but with a prorogation in June," and the enjoyments of society are not to be put into competition with the business of the country.
6. Members have no difficulty at present in learning the views of their constituents upon Government measures; and "the practice suggested would only keep up agitation tending to supersede Parliament altogether."

SHOULD THE BOARD OF ADMIRALTY BE ABOLISHED?

Mr. Secly, Mr. White, and Mr. Liddell, as spokesmen of 13 members of the House of Commons, say "Yes," because—

1. The Chief of the Admiralty should be a Secretary of State, and its business should be carried on by permanent officials.
2. "Under the present system the Lords of the Admiralty are selected from political considerations, without reference to special knowledge," and they remain in office on an average for three years only.
3. Under the present system personal responsibility, continuity of action, and uniformity of policy at the Admiralty are impossible.
4. "Why should there be a permanent Chief of the sister Service and not of the Navy?"
5. "The inefficiency of the present system has been shown by the collisions and catastrophes which have recently befallen the Navy."
6. The Board is a sham and ought to be got rid of.

Mr. Brassey and Mr. Goschen, as spokesmen of 114 members of the House of Commons, say "No," because—

1. "There is considerable advantage in having a flow of naval officers through the Admiralty, bringing with them the latest knowledge as to the state of the fleet and the requirements of the Service."
2. "Political considerations have not influenced the present or the late Government in making its appointments." The first Lord "is unacquainted with the political opinions of two out of its three naval officers on the Board."
3. The appointment by Mr. Goschen of a permanent Controller and a permanent Naval Secretary is a step in the right direction.
4. "There is a great difficulty in the matter. What is to become of the money in the absence of the proposed permanent First Naval Lord?"
5. Mr. Goschen congratulates himself, the Admiralty, and the officers in command on the few disasters that have befallen our ships in the recent bad weather.
6. The administration of our dockyards is a more important question, and should be first considered.

IS OUR SUPPLY OF HORSES DEFICIENT AND INFERIOR IN QUALITY?

Lord Rosebery says "Ye," because—

1. The Cleveland mare and the useful roadster are nearly extinct; "three-fourths of the carriage-horses in London come from Germany," and the foreigners have got all our best stock.
2. "Dealers say there were more horses left unsold after a fair some years ago than there are offered for sale at the beginning now"; and lately three horses were sold near London for £27,000.
3. In three years recently 14,000 horses were exported from Harwich and Hull alone.
4. The return of the number of horses in England in 1871 was 962,810, against 977,707 in 1870; showing a decrease of 14,867.
5. The Government had the greatest difficulty in procuring 2,000 horses for the Autumn Manœuvres, and 1,500 of those bought were brought over from France. In case of war we should require more than 100,000 horses.

Lord Granville and Admiral Rous say "No," because—

1. There are more and better horses to be seen at almost every meet in the country than, and four times as many in the park as, there were in our grandfathers' time.
2. Dealers always happen "by an exceptional piece of luck to have the very thing you want"; and at the present time "there is a greater number of horses of every description in England than ever was known."
3. In 1871 7,172 horses were exported; in 1872 only 3,383.
4. In 1872 the total number of horses in Great Britain, including those employed in agriculture, was 2,700,000; and since 1831, the number of non-agricultural horses has trebled.
5. In case of war the country could without difficulty supply, or the Government could seize, whatever number of horses might be required.

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FITZROY WORKS, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
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VERANDAHS IN EVERY DESIGN,
WROUGHT IRON TANKS IN ANY FORM AND SIZE,
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The Bank draws Bills of Exchange on their Head Office in Bremen and on their London Bankers, and purchases approved Bills on the Continent and Great Britain at the best current rates of the day.
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COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:
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RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000
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THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
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INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Our Rates of Interest on Deposit Accounts will be as follows until further notice:—
At 7 days' notice..2½ percent. per annum. } Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. One Lac.
" 14 " ..2¾ " " }
" 21 " ..3 " "
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CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
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LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 1,000 at any time during the month. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.
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The Bank receives Deposits for Fixed Periods and allows Interest thereon on the following terms, viz.:—
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Do. 6 do. do. do. ..4 " "
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FRED. T. ATKINS,
Bombay, 10th March 1873. Officiating Manager.

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Curry Powder, in bottles	...	...	" 12 "
Do. do. Madras "	...	...	" 18 "
Curry Paste "	...	...	" 18 "
Mulligatawny Paste, in bottle	...	...	" 18 "
Mango Fruit "	...	...	" 12 "
Ripe Mango "	...	...	" 21 "
Pine Apple "	...	...	" 15 each.
Mango Preserves, in jars	...	...	" 10 "
Do. Pickle "	...	...	" 4 "
Do. do. in bottles	...	...	" 4 "
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